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THE CRISIS

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A RECORD OF THE DARKER RACES

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IN THIS ISSUE

August-September, 1954

COVER

Mrs. Lizzie Knight Chase graduated with honor from Shaw University, Raleigh, North Carolina.

OBERLIN COLLEGE—*By William E. Stevenson* 389
ALAN PATON IN CHARLESTON—*By Ruby Cornwell* 400
THE AMERICAN NEGRO IN COLLEGE, 1953-1954—
News and pictures of college graduates 405

DEPARTMENTS

45TH ANNUAL NAACP CONFERENCE 421
BRANCH NEWS 431
OUR LIFE MEMBERS 436
COLLEGE AND SCHOOL NEWS 439
BOOK REVIEW 446
LEGAL DIRECTORY 450

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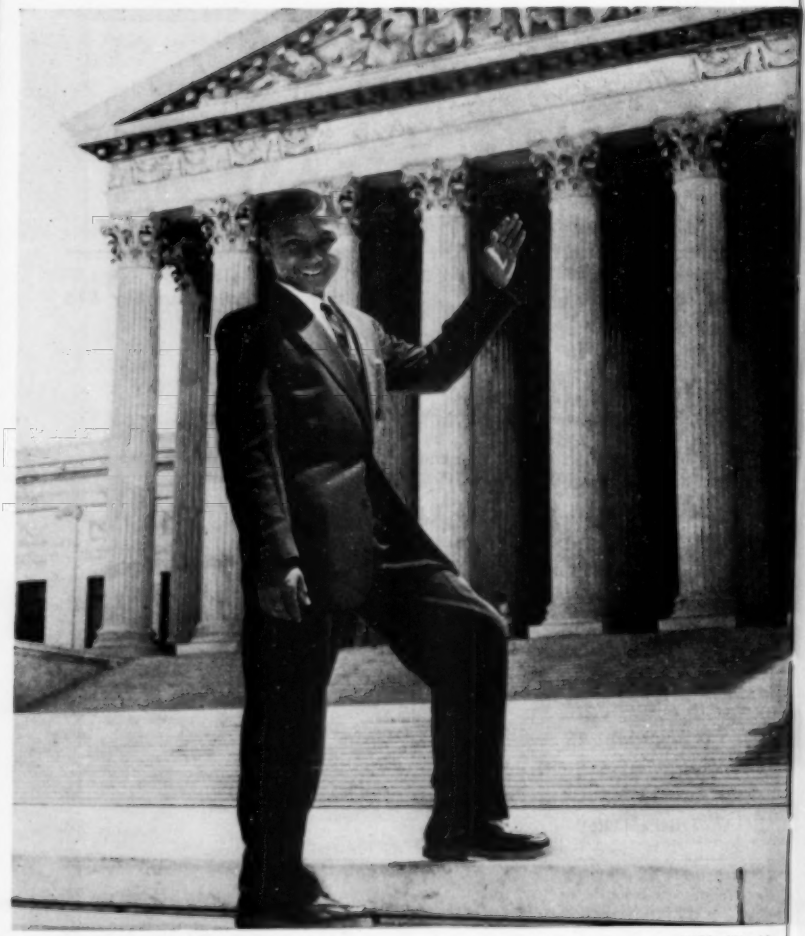

Wide World

SUPREME COURT PAGE—*Charles Vernon Bush, 14, poses in front of the Supreme Court building, July 23, after being named a page boy for the United States Supreme Court. He is the first Negro to be so honored. Charles' father, Charles H. Bush, is a Howard University educator. Bush will begin his duties when the court starts its new term on October 4, 1954.*

■ **The history of a college which has always held fast to the principles of justice and fair play in the field of human relations**

Oberlin College—a Pioneer in Human Relations

By William E. Stevenson

OBERLIN COLLEGE is known widely as the first coeducational college in the world and the first to admit women to regular college work leading to a bachelor's degree. Oberlin was also the first college in the United States to make *a policy* of admission without discrimination because of race or color. Oberlin's story of courageous pioneering in providing educational opportunities for women is a familiar one. What is the story behind its leadership in admission without discrimination?

Ohio was settled in the early 19th century as the great American frontier made its historic movement from east to west, but frontier conditions persisted for many years afterwards. People who lived in the newly developing areas had to be made of tough fibre to withstand the rigors of their existence. They had to be even tougher to make the phenomenal progress which they did. Only the most venturesome or the most sincere seekers after certain kinds of freedom would settle in the areas. As a result, the inhabitants tended to be individually self-reliant and brusque in manner and collectively self-sufficient.

The popular contemporary interpretations of Christianity, in general, and Protestantism in particular, were not well received by some of these people. Missionaries sent out from the east to make "the dry bones of this valley . . . live," were *personae non grata* more often than not. Yet such missionaries persisted in their efforts to "reap the rich harvest" of souls to be saved.

In the early 1800's, the institution of chattel slavery was a part of the American scene, accepted legally in a large part of the United States, condoned and supported by most religious and secular interests. Even many of those states which had laws prohibiting slavery itself also made the return of escaped and stolen slaves mandatory. The abolitionist movement was exceedingly unpopu-

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WILLIAM E. STEVENSON, *a Princeton graduate and a former Rhodes scholar at Oxford University, England, has been president of Oberlin College since 1946.*

lar, and participation in the infant "underground railroad," if revealed, led to economic sanctions and social ostracism.

SEMINARY CHARTERED

The status of women was somewhat different from that of the slaves, but it was not a great deal better. Women were, at least in public, completely subservient to the will of their husbands, if they were married, or to their families if they were not. They carried a heavy share of the drudgery and misery of primitive life, and were relegated to subordinate positions both in the home and under the law.

In 1829, the charter of Lane Theological Seminary had been granted. It began to operate in a significant fashion in Cincinnati "to prepare indigent young men for the ministry" under the presidency of Lyman Beecher in 1832. Also in 1832, John Jay Shipherd, in the spiritual agony of rejection by his congregation in Elyria, Ohio, the mental anguish of threatened expulsion by its board of deacons, and writhing under the lash of popular accusations of immorality and worse, conceived the idea of an isolated community to provide a sympathetic atmosphere for a training school for ministers. Sketchily, these are the conditions under which the plan for Oberlin Colony and Oberlin Institute was born.

Under careful nurture of Shipherd, both the plan and its support grew rapidly. In 1833 Oberlin Colony and Oberlin Institute were founded at the present site of the City (population just over 5,000) of Oberlin and Oberlin College. The name honors the memory and work of John Frederick Oberlin, Pastor of Waldersbach, in the Bann de la Roche, in France. The site was chosen under "divine guidance" by Shipherd and his companion, Philo Penfield Stewart, who had come from the East to share in the work of establishing the Colony.

With such inauspicious beginnings, the early days of the Colony were filled with unbelieveable hardship and privation. The people were beset on all sides by perils and doubts. The complete devotion of their leaders and their own self-reliance were the sources of strength which saved the project through these and later trying times.

Lane Theological Seminary was having trials of another sort. Situated at the boundary between slave and free territory, it was under severe pressure from many quarters to maintain an attitude of complete aloofness toward the impending struggle over slavery. When one faculty member and a number of mature students insisted on discussing and advocating abolition, another professor insisted that to do so served no good purpose and jeopardized the public relations of the institution. In the absence of President Lyman Beecher, the offenders were summarily dismissed by the trustees. Many of the students, including James Bradley, Lane's one Negro student, left, and Lane Seminary was split asunder. Involved in the controversy were Professor Calvin E. Stowe and the above-mentioned President Beecher, husband and father, respectively, of Harriett Beecher Stowe, author of *Uncle Tom's Cabin.*

After the Lane Board of Trustees had announced the firings and expulsions, the *Cincinnati Journal* said in

an editorial in its October 10, 1834, issue: "Parents and guardians may now send their sons and wards to Lane Seminary, with a perfect confidence, that the proper business of a theological school will occupy their minds; and that the discussion and decision of abstract questions, will not turn them aside from the path of duty. . . . There may be room enough in the wide world for *abolitionism* and *perfectionism* and many other isms; but a school, to prepare pious youth for preaching the gospel, has no legitimate place for *these*."*

HARRASSED TRUSTEES

John J. Shipherd, working on behalf of the harrassed Board of Trustees of floundering Oberlin Institute, went to Cincinnati to visit the ousted instructors and students. His purpose was to persuade them to transfer their presences and activities to Oberlin Colony and Institute. The outcasts were all men of considerable stature and promise. They had the backing of strong financial interests in the East. Their identification with Oberlin promised to contribute materially and spiritually to the solution of the pressing problems of the young institute at Oberlin.

The Lane rebels insisted upon certain minimum conditions in connection with their proposed transfer to Oberlin. They wanted the Reverend Asa Mahan, an abolitionist trustee, and Professor John Morgan of Lane as President and Professor, respectively, at Oberlin. They wanted Charles Grandison Finney, evangelist, as teacher of theology. Moreover, they insisted unanimously that they enjoy entire freedom of speech on all reform issues and that Negroes should be admitted to the Institute along with Whites.

In keeping with these demands, Shipherd wrote from Cincinnati to Nathan P. Fletcher, charter member of the Lorain County (Ohio) Anti-Slavery Society and member of the Board of Trustees of Oberlin Institute, in part: "I desire you at the first meeting of the Borad of Trustees to secure the passage of the following resolution, viz., 'Resolved, That students shall be received into this institution *ir*respective of color.' This should be passed because it is *right principle;* and God will bless us in doing right. Also because thus doing right we gain the confidence of benevolent and able men who probably will furnish us some thousands. Moreover, Bros. Mahan and Morgan will not accept our invitations unless this principle rules. Indeed if our Board would violate right, so as to reject youth of talent and piety, because they are *black*, I should have *no heart* to labor for the upbuilding of our Seminary, believing that the curse of God would come upon us as it has upon Lane Seminary, for its unchristian abuse of the poor Slave."

HUMAN REASONS

Thus, in its earliest days, the principle of academic freedom and fairness in acceptance of students without regard to color was proposed for Oberlin. The reasons advanced were truly human reasons, and included elements of devotion to *"right,"* of

* I have underscored "abstract questions" in this quotation. I am indebted to Professor Robert S. Fletcher's work, *A History of Oberlin College* (1943), for most of the background material used in this article.

self-preservation, of material gain, and of divine approval. It would almost seem to us today that the proposal must have been accepted enthusiastically by the Oberlin Colony and Institute. However, it is necessary to keep in mind that 1834 was an early day in the development of human and community relations as presently idealized. Remembering this, it is not surprising that there were people who looked upon the proposal with extreme disfavor, to put it mildly.

One immediate reaction was resort to the use of the questionnaire technique, which is so often used nowadays. Of the students and settlers reacting, twenty-six were in favor of, and thirty-two opposed to admitting students without regard to color. The men favored the proposal twenty to seventeen. The women opposed it fifteen to six.

Feeling was so intense in the community that the Board of Trustees convened in Elyria to consider the question. In this meeting the proposal to admit Negroes was tabled on the ground "that the Board do not feel prepared till they have other and more definite information on the subject to give a pledge respecting the course they will pursue in regard to the education of the people of Color: wishing that this institution shall be on the same ground in respect to the admission of students with other similar institutions of our land." Even among people banding themselves together to pioneer in one area of human endeavor, the prospect of pioneering in the field of human relations was evidently frightening. Nathan Fletcher, a trustee, wrote two years later, in retrospect, "A General panic and despair seized the Officers, Students, and Colonists. (One prominent leader) at once proclaimed Bro. Shipherd Mad! Crazy, etc., etc., and that the school (would be) changed into a Negro School. Its founders would be disappointed and hundreds of Negroes would be flooding the School. . . . Many students said they would leave and (a prominent leader) warned that he would not stay." Needless to say, none of these fears was ever realized.

In order to dissolve an impasse in this matter, C. G. Finney proposed, and the Trustees adopted, on February 10, 1835, the following resolution: "Resolved, That the question in respect to the admission of students into this Seminary be in all cases left to the decision of the Faculty and to them committed also the internal management of its concerns, provided always that they be holden amenable to the Board and not liable to censure or interruption from the Board so long as their measures shall not infringe upon the laws and general principles of the Institution." This historic resolution provided faculty internal self-government and at the same time guaranteed the admission of Negroes as all of the faculty were abolitionists. It is believed that the action later proved a basis for fair treatment for all students. Quite naturally, it had wide implications for the college and its future.

PERIOD OF GROWTH

The period immediately following the settlement of the problem of admissions was one of intense growth and activity in Oberlin. One faculty member wrote in a personal letter in October, 1836, ". . . with the excep-

tion that we have no money, the whole concern is in a state of *marked prosperity. . . .*" Five years later there were 560 students at Oberlin—almost as many as at Harvard and Yale combined! By 1852 there were 1,020 students, and Oberlin led the nation.

These items emphasize the fact that early Oberlin had struggles within herself over her own internal structure and behavior as well as with problems of a more material nature. It is to her everlasting glory that the internal struggles resulted in a fierce and continuing devotion to the causes of freedom and justice.

There were, of course, also problems in community and general public relations to be faced. Artemus Ward is credited with the cruel and presently wholly unacceptable joke that ". . . on rainy dase white people can't find their way threw the streets without the gas is lit, ther bein such a numerosity of cullerd pussons in the town." This brand of humor although it earned money for Mr. Ward, certainly did nothing to create a wholesome attitude toward the colony and Institute.

By 1866 it was reported that "The number of ladies of color in the (New Ladies') Hall during the spring was six—the past term eight—and seven names are registered for the coming term. We have as yet rejected no application in that direction, nor would we, if we honorably could, be without the representation of our colored students. These ladies have been seated by the side of white ladies, and if it so happened, opposite white young men." (In 1866, young men and young women took their meals in the same dining halls, but not on the same sides of the tables.)

Earlier, in 1850, Lucy Stanton, a Negro girl, had been elected president of the Young Ladies' Association, and presided at the annual exhibition of that society. When she was graduated from the Ladies' Department a few days later, she read her essay "A Plea for the Oppressed" with such effect that the customary prohibition of clapping was disregarded in a burst of applause as she finished. Later she was the first Negro to teach at Oberlin—in the preparatory department. In 1845, William C. Whitehorne, a Negro student from Jamaica, delivered his commencement oration "Intellectual Conflict" to similar applause in a manner which "would have done honor to any young man of any complexion in any college in any lands."

On the other hand, in 1866, it was admitted that there "is occasionally a manifestation of prejudice against color," while in 1846, it was reported that at least one preparatory student objected to being called "Brother" by a Negro student.

PRINCIPLES OF JUSTICE

In 1851, the Reverend Henry Cowles stated semi-officially the policy of the College (at that time) with regard to the association of the two races at the College. He wrote in answer to a query from a prospective student:

The white and colored students associate together in this college very much as they choose. Our doctrine is that *mind* and *heart*, not *color* make the man and woman too. We hold that neither men or women are much the better or much the worse for their *skin*. Our great business here is to educate mind and heart, and we should deem ourselves to have small cause to be

proud of our success if we should fail to eradicate, in no long time, the notion that nature had made any such difference between the colored and white classes that it would be wrong for either to associate with the other as beings of a common origin and a common nature. We believe in treating men according to their intrinsic merits—not according to distinctions over which they have no control. If you are a young gentleman of color, you may expect to be treated according to your real merit; and if white, you need not expect to fare better than this.

So it was that in times when such attitudes and actions were least popular, Oberlin College, its faculties and students, has held fast to the principles of justice and fair play in the field of human relations. Henry Cowles, in refusing to set forth any discriminatory policy in regard to Negro students, and in declaring for justice nearly a century ago, accurately described the position of the College even today. Negroes do not occupy a special position in our student body or faculty — they are neither lionized nor penalized. We have no desire to penalize, and we have come to believe that special favors and pampering may themselves discourage the full flowering of any youth. Honors and successes achieved under specially favorable conditions seem to the recipient and achiever a little less full, a little less satisfying, less complete than those won in fair competition or as a result of his own efforts.

Before emancipation Oberlin educated more Negroes than all the other colleges put together. But the numbers given instruction in those early days are not the principal source of satisfaction to the Oberlin family. The prominent role of Oberlin graduates in the founding of many of the leading colleges of the South is a matter of greater pride, although the development of the specific connections would require treatment in a separate article.

ILLUSTRIOUS NEGROES

Oberlin's roster of students has included a number of illustrious Negroes and many others whose contributions through lives of service and human concern have been inestimable in their communities. Among the notables have been George B. Vashon, class of 1844, and Mary Jane Patterson, class of 1862, but the list proceeds through the years to Howard Thurman and others in more recent times. Only last year Oberlin awarded an Alumni Certificate of Distinguished Service to the Reverend Gardner C. Taylor. Still more recently we were pleased to note the additional public honors that have come to our former student, Clarence Cameron White, the composer, and to our young graduates Natalie Hinderas, pianist, and Carl Rowan, journalist and author.

In recent times Oberlin has conferred honorary degrees on William Grant Still, Lester Granger, and Ralphe Bunche and is honored in turn to have Mr. Bunche as an active member of its Board of Trustees. She has at long last a professor (of mathematics) who is a Negro, Wade Ellis, and earnestly seeks others who can make significant contributions to her activities.

As members of the Red Cross Mission to North Africa and Europe during World War II, Mrs. Stevenson

and I met and worked with Mr. Walter White and other Negro leaders. We also saw and tried to understand (and hence to be in a position to correct) many undesirable situations. As a member of the President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunities in the Armed Services, I was associated with Messrs. Lester B. Granger of the Urban League and John H. Sengstacke of the *Chicago Defender* over a long period. I am proud of my participation in the work of that committee. I am convinced that its labors contributed to the continuing correction of many undesirable conditions in the Armed Services. I mention these things only to demonstrate an active and continuing interest in the field of human relations, aside from my association with a college that has had a remarkable record in this same area.

I am aware that it is impossible for me to appreciate fully the position of "the Negro" in our general society, or to understand the special difficulties which he faces daily. I know that the unpleasant experiences which he is unable to avoid. I would have to strive mightily to witness or even hear recounted in a life time. I am grateful for the opportunities which I have had and still have to contribute to the alleviation of those difficulties and to the correction of the conditions in which they occur. I hope my readers will deem me qualified to add a few thoughts that have grown out of my experiences to date.

GENERALIZATIONS FALSE

I have put quotation marks around "the Negro" in the preceding paragraph because I do not believe there is any such thing. We do not even have a universal criterion for determining who is or who is not a Negro. Certainly almost any statement which tries to generalize about "the Negro" is fallacious. The ranges of abilities, ambitions, talents, drives, and other personality traits are so wide that they cannot in general be encompassed by any simple statement.

In spite of these limitations, I have almost concluded that there is at least one general statement which does continue to be almost valid. It is that "the Negro" was excluded for such a long time from the mainstream of American life that he finds it difficult to consider himself as actively participating in the affairs of his community. Indeed he does belong to his own segregated organizations, and he does strive mightily to impose his influence and will upon them. But for a long time, except in a few of the metropolitan areas, he has not exercised the most precious, the most basic right of all rights in a democratic society—the right to vote. And he has not, until quite recently, sought to make his full potential contribution to the welfare of his community. His prior exclusion has led him to assume the spectator's role —of watching the action on the stage of life (or even being completely unaware of it) without taking any part in it.

I realize that the transition from the role of spectator to that of active participant is a delicate one, and that the first expressions are likely to appear belligerent and boisterous, and may sometimes be ridiculed by persons and groups unfriendly or themselves belligerent. However, I firmly believe that the time has come for

"the Negro" to assume, willingly and intelligently, the full responsibilities of citizenship and active participation in the affairs of his community, from the local (block) to the international level. Consistent, persistent exercise of the right to vote is basic. If one is sufficiently aware of the problems of his community to cast a meaningful vote, then he cannot avoid an interest sufficiently intense to lead to his active contribution to the solution of those problems.

INVITATION TO CONQUEST

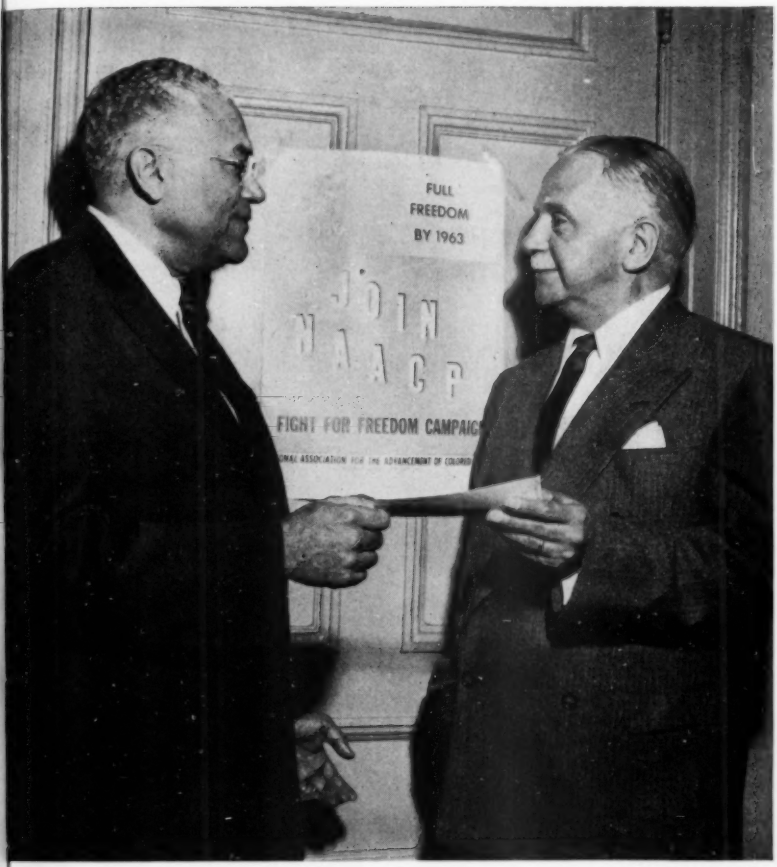
Finally, the appearance of weakness can often be an invitation to conquest. If "the Negro" appears weak or pretends to be weak and helpless (such pretended weakness has been a technique of survival) he may be pounced upon as a legitimate object of exploitation by those of the "strong" group who need some bolstering of sagging egos. One can expect the respect of others only to the degree to which he respects himself.

I suppose that there are Negroes who have never had any pleasant or even neutral experience in which a white person figured directly. Consequently, we need not be surprised when a Negro concludes that an unpleasant experience involving a white person is unpleasant because of prejudice or discrimination. We often hear such complaints as "You know I won't get the promotion . . . I'm a Negro." Yet it is precisely this attitude which is likely to become most detrimental to the Negro, if it has not already become so. Holding such beliefs, Negroes can justify to themselves and others any personal failure, or even lack of ambition, or lack of effort.

Just as I insist that there is no such thing as "the Negro," so do I insist that there is no such thing as "the White folks." Now, I am aware that to many Negroes, there does seem to be a solid wall of resistance to certain types of activity. Tremendous and apparently unanimous social and other pressures can be brought to bear to keep "the Negro" in his place. He sometimes sees the pillars of the community openly flout the democratic principles so facilely mouthed by our spiritual and temporal leaders. And no apparent pressures are broupght to bear to make such pillars of the community cease and desist. People who practice the rankest kinds of race discrimination are sometimes deacons in churches whose ministers loudly denounce such discrimination.

Yet the fact is that "the White folks" are not unanimous in any of their attatudes any more than "the Negro" is. In our democratic society, the behavior in all groups is influenced by the contributions of every individual. When a Negro says he will not vote because "the White folks" are going to do what they want to do anyway, he is issuing a most scathing denunciation of himself. When he says his one vote won't determine the election, he is voicing his own rejection of the democratic principle that by virtue of the ballot, his will at the polls is just as important as that even of the President of his country, or the richest and economically most powerful. If he cries "prejudice, discrimination," and fails to vote, he is rejecting perfect equality at the one place where it exists for all citizens. When he refuses to

(*Continued on page* 445)

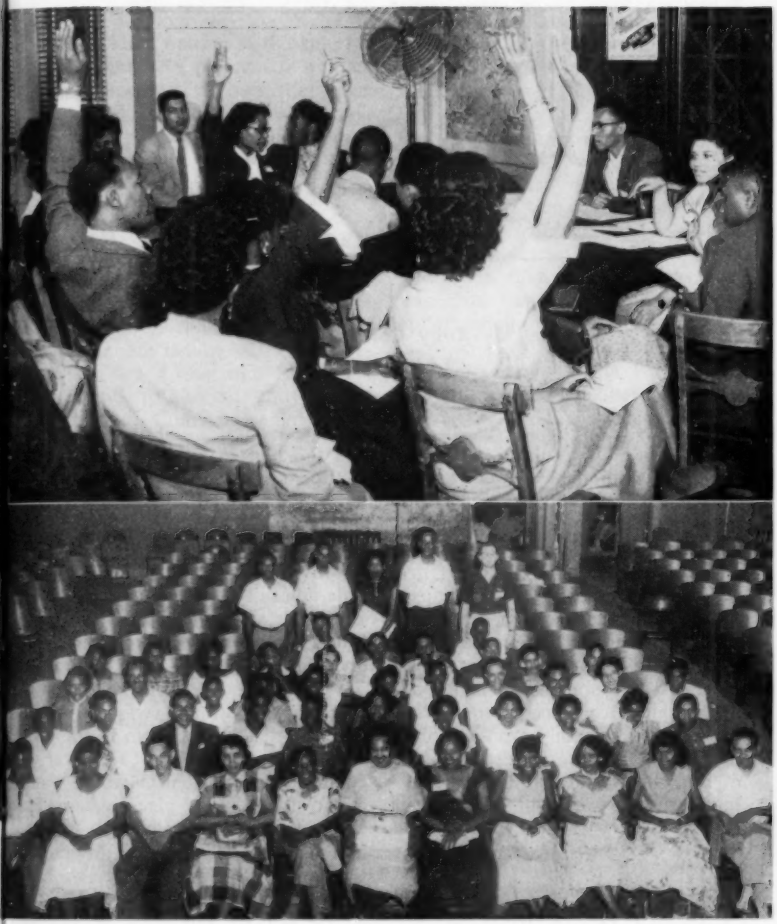


Layne's Studio

NAACP LIFE MEMBERSHIP—*M. Stewart Thompson (left) of Detroit, Michigan, presents a check for his initial payment on an NAACP life membership to Walter White, executive secretary of the Association. Mr. Thompson is president of Burke Home Builders, Inc., of Detroit.*

Herald Photo

OPEN DRIVE—*A drive for 500 new members was begun in June by the Duluth, Minnesota, branch. Mrs. George Dozier, seated at left, is membership chairman. She is assisted by Mrs. Emma Watts, seated at right, director. Others participating in the campaign are, from left, the Rev. Mr. Hugh B. Fouke, pastor of the Endion Community Methodist church, a director; George W. Dozier, branch president; and Robert J. Simmons, branch secretary.*



NAACP YOUTH WORKERS—*The Michigan state youth conference in session at Kalamazoo, Michigan, May* 21-23, 1954. BOTTOM: *NAACP national youth work committee members meeting in Dallas, Texas, at the* 45th *annual NAACP convention, to plan their fall program.*

■ How this South African author reacted to the Charleston, S. C., racial scene

Alan Paton in Charleston

By Ruby Cornwell[1]

ALAN PATON left us on Saturday morning, and I felt as though a well known friend had left. Having him as our guest was a wonderful experience. You were so right; he is so easy and comfortable to know. I found myself talking to him as if I had known him a long time. He is so gentle and sincere; one gradually becomes aware of the quiet dynamics that make him great. At the moment we said goodbye to him, for some reason, I felt emotional; I certainly cannot explain it. But all at once I felt protective of him; slight and a little frail looking, a little worn from his constant travel, so very far from home and his loved ones, I felt that his task was too big. Africa is such a huge continent, and it seemed to me that he had taken it all on his slight shoulders — Africa and the whole problem of segregation. He is so sensitive and perceptive. I was a little amazed at how much he sensed about our situation here. I think he found answers to more than the questions he asked.

I didn't hear from him until Thursday night, and was surprised to know that he had been in the city since Wednesday night. However, I could understand that he would want to go to a quiet place where he could write before coming to us. He had already been to the Magnolia Garden, which was one place we had thought of taking him if he wished it. He said the one thing he wanted to do most was to visit a shipyard. I got busy on the telephone to see what could be done about that as I understood that it was not too easy to get into the Navy Yard without special permission. I got a friend,

[1] Mrs. Cornwell of Charleston, S. C., wrote this as a letter to her friends, Judge and Mrs. J. Waties Waring, former Charlestonians now residing in New York City. Alan Stewart Paton, born in Pietermaritzburg, South Africa is the famous author of "Cry the Beloved Country" and "Too Late the Phalarope," novels of South African life.

Ellen Hoffman, to drive us there, not knowing whether we would get in or not. After waiting at the gate for some minutes, a policeman was assigned to escort us over the place. He proved to be lacking in information and I knew the trip must have been disappointing to Mr. Paton.

INTERESTING EXPERIENCE

We asked about the Public Relations office and the "escort" condescended to take us to that building, and Mr. Paton made the most of his opportunity. I think he must have gone to about five or six persons before he found the right one. He came back to the car and told us that the Lt. Commander in charge there said that if he came back at 3:30 he would take him over the place himself. We rushed back, had dinner, and then back to the Navy Yard by the appointed time. I thought perhaps he would get more information if he went alone with the Commander, and so we remained in the car. Irma Clement was with us this time. But in a few minutes Mr. Paton came back to say that the Commander would be glad to have us join them on the tour if we would. So, this time we really saw the Yard and all its departments. Getting out to visit the Recreation center, the Cafeteria, and even near enough to see a submarine, which was what I most wanted to see. It was a very interesting experience and I think Mr. Paton was quite satisfied with his visit there.

Later he told us that he asked the Commander if we might join them on the tour; saying that two ladies were with him, and to save any embarrassment, he thought he should tell him that they were Negores. The Commander was certainly equal to the occasion; he came over and shook hands and introduced himself, opened doors for us and left nothing to be desired in courtesy. I think our party created quite a bit of interest and curiosity. Mr. Paton wondered if it was the first time such a thing had happened—a white man and two Negro women visiting the place together. I thought that more than likely, it was. He was quite sensitive to the amount of attention we were receiving—more so than I was, I think.

He noticed, too, the attention he inspired in our neighbors when he arrived in the taxi at our door. I think that he thought there might be some "incident". I have no reason to believe there was any hostile interest in his being here, for we have been on good terms with the people in this neighborhood ever since we have been here. I think they are accustomed now to all kinds of people coming to our house.

NEIGHBORLY NEIGHBORS

Two of my neighbors across the street have been over to call on me. One came to bring me flowers from her yard, the other came first to ask me to take a subscription to a magazine. She apologized for not having come to call before, "Mrs. Cornwell". I took a subscription. Another time she came over to bring me a plant she had rooted for me, she said. She picked me up in her car one day as I was leaving school, and has been so interested in the fact that I am in school. I am taking time to mention this for I think it is rather significant. These are "little" people,

not the politicians, and I think these people would not resist integration. They have gone out of their way to show us they want to be friends. They are not people with whom I could share too many interests, but they are good neighbors.

I certainly am ahead of my story. After we returned from the Navy Yard trip, we asked Mr. Paton where he would like to go. He thought he would enjoy just riding around chatting. We rode down to the Isle of Palms for a glimpse of the ocean—the same ocean he sees in South Africa. I had invited about two dozen people in to meet him that night. I had a grand rush getting things in readiness by 9, after having gallivanted all day. We did have a little quiet talk before the others came. The telephone kept ringing so much; in desperation, I took it off the hook, so that we could talk. Clement came for a few minutes and took him out for a very short time. The poor man had no supper and it was time for the guests to begin arriving, and so, I am ashamed to tell you, I fixed a sandwich and some ice cream for this famous man and fed him in the kitchen; Sure enough, the McFalls and a few others arrived before he had finished, so I was glad he had the privacy of the kitchen in which to finish his snack.

We had a wonderful evening. Just cocktails and tiny sandwiches, which I had a woman make and send out to me. They were pretty and colorful, and with nuts, olives, pickles and little "nick-nacks" we managed to have a very nice evening. I took advantage of him and called on him to talk to us, informally about his work other than his writing. He is so modest and simple, and in his quiet tones held us all spellbound with his simple account of his work. After he spoke, I asked Leroy Anderson to play the recording of "Lost in the Stars" which he had brought over for me. It was a very dramatic finale for the evening.

We felt so privileged, so very fortunate to touch hands for a moment with this great man, this dedicated man. Thank you for this great opportunity and this great honor.

I think one thing that touches me is that he is giving up his writing to a great extent in order to do this other work which he feels such a compulsion to do, in spite of the fact that he resents it very much at times, he confessed. That is a very great sacrifice.

Mr. Paton left some things which he asked me to send back to New York for him. We are sending them by express tomorrow, Wednesday. When you see him again, please, find out if he received them. As busy as he is, he may think to drop me a card, and I shall feel relieved when I know that they have arrived safely.

Invest In Freedom

BY TAKING OUT A $500 LIFE MEMBERSHIP

IN THE NAACP

20 WEST 40th STREET NEW YORK CITY 18

Tommy Sandford

NAACP SHIPBOARD CAMPAIGNERS—*These crew members of the* S. S. United States *are conducting an NAACP membership campaign aboard their ship. From left, Freddie Johnson, James Plater, Richard Gonsalves, Mickey Ward, Odrie Simpson, and James Hall.* BOTTOM: *Richard Gonsalves, officers pantryman and secretary of NAACP membership committee; Freddie Johnson, waiter; Mickey Ward, bellboy; James Plater, waiter; Odrie Simpson, waiter; James Hall, steward. They are all members of the NAACP membership committee.*

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, LINKS CONTRIBUTE $500 *to the Fight for Freedom Fund as part of the national program of the Links, Inc. From left, Mrs. Naomi Lattimore, treasurer, and Mrs. Geneva Bell, president of the Louisville chapter.*

The American Negro In College

1953-54

THIS, the forty-third annual educational number of *The Crisis*, sketches the Negro college graduate for 1953-1954. Please bear in mind, however, that this is an outline—the picture is not complete. Many details which we would like to put in are omitted because we do not have them. As in the past years, we have had to depend upon volunteer information, since we have no staff to make a complete survey. Moreover, many schools did not return our questionnaires and more and more of the racially mixed schools have given up the practice of keeping records by race. Furthermore, Howard University, the largest of the "Negro" institutions, is not included in this compilation.

According to our information, there were 46,343 Negro students enrolled in Negro and mixed colleges during the academic year 1953-1954. Of this number, 44,621 were enrolled in the various colored colleges and 1,722 in racially mixed institutions.

Of the racially mixed institutions reporting, Ohio State University had the largest enrollment of Negro students, 835. This is 100 more than the school reported last year.

The questionnaires report a grand total of 6,139 graduates from all institutions. This is 226 more than we reported last year.

There were 5,666 bachelor degrees of various types, 335 masters, 16 doctors of philosophy, 68 doctors of medicine, 37 doctors of dental surgery, 3 bachelors of science in pharmacy, 1 specialist in education, and 13 miscellaneous certificates and diplomas.

Meharry Medical College enrolled 444, and graduated 63 with the M.D. degree; 33 with the D.D.S.; 9 B.S.'s in nursing; 7 with certificates in clinical laboratory technology; 3 with certificates in dental technology; and 3 with diplomas in dental hygiene.

The Atlanta University School of Social Work, a graduate school, enrolled 94 and graduated 22 with master's degrees in social work.

Southern University again heads the list in enrollment with 3,051 students, 127 more than were enrolled last year. The Agricultural and Technical College of Greensboro, North Carolina, is second with 2,932 students. Prairie View is third with 2,627 and Virginia State College fourth with 2,215.

Ranking graduates and statistics:

Milous Lusk and Gladys Deberry were honor graduates at Lane. Six Lane seniors were chosen to appear in the 1953-1954 edition of "Who's Who in American Universities and Colleges."

Highest honor graduate at Fort Valley was Andrew Denson, a zoology major; Merline Devine, a mathematics major, won second honors. Barber-Scotia reports the following ranking students: Pauline McGill, Minnie Roberts, Josephine Steed, and Eva Willis, all magna cum laude. Augustus Edwards, Mrs. Edmae Delpit, and Jonnie Emery were summa cum laude graduates from Southern.

Lucille Piggott was ranking student at A&T College, Greensboro, N. C.; Gladys Pearson at Prairie View; Mrs. Uarda Parnell at Virginia State; Corine McNeal at Tuskegee; William Webster at Morgan; Janie Belton at South Carolina State; Sandra Harris at Hampton; and James Densler at Savannah State.

Pearl Moss was ranking graduate, summa cum laude, at Philander Smith; Dora Lee Scruggs and Pearl Johnson, summa cum laude, at Alabama A&M; Wilhelmina Newsome at Central State; James Reed, summa cum laude, at West Virginia State; Roosevelt Calbert at Jackson College; Mrs. Laura Roberts at Winston-Salem Teachers College: and Eugene Harris at Lincoln University (Mo.).

James Edward Perry was summa cum laude in mathematics at Virginia Union University. Mr. Perry is a member of the Alpha Kappa Mu National Honor Society, the Beta Kappa Chi National Honor Scientific Society, the recipient of the National Omega scholarship for 1954, and president of the Campus Pan-Hellenic Council for 1954. He is also listed in "Who's Who in American Universities and Colleges" for 1954.

Mary Hennessee, highest honor graduate of the Atlanta University School of Social Work, is a native of North Carolina. She received her B.A. degree in 1952 from North Carolina College at Durham and her Master of Social Work degree on June 7, 1954, from Atlanta University School of Social Work. She has accepted the position of Medical Social Worker in the Social Service Department of Duke University in Durham, North Carolina. Her job responsibilities will be casework services on the medical or surgical wards and instructing senior Medical students in social aspects of illness.

She is the second Negro to be employed in the Social Service Department of Duke University Hospital. The other Negro social worker, Harriette Amey, was the first to be employed by this hospital.

Mrs. Phyllis Lawhorn was honor graduate at Allen; Frances Kelsey at Clark; Eugene Lennon at Johnson C. Smith; Mrs. Beulah Thompson at Huston-Tillotson; and Charles Westbrooks at Morris Brown.

Fisk reports the following magna cum laude graduates: Gwendolyn Jenkins, Alice Adams, Howard Foster, Joan Blondell Murrell, Willena Torrence, and Evelyn Witherspoon.

Gwendolyn Jenkins received the university president's citation for highest scholastic rank and outstanding curricular activities; was a Freshman Scholar; Gabriel Scholar sophomore year as ranking freshman woman 1951-52; Sarah McKim Maloney scholarship in Music 1951-52; Dean's List 1950-54; Jubilee Singers 1952-54; and "Who's Who Among College Students."

Alice Adams held a Four Year University Scholarship; made Dean's List

BARBARA JANE CASH, *a white student at Broad Ripple High School, Indianapolis, Indiana, is winner of the Phi Delta Kappa Scholarship Award of* $1,000. *The PDK is an honorary teachers organization, of which Mrs. Marion Bluitt of Washington, D.C., is Supreme Basileus.*

1950-54; elected to Delta chapter of Phi Beta Kappa; and included in "Who's Who Among College Students."

Howard Foster made the Dean's List 1950-54; the Jubilee Singers 1951-54; Beta Kappa Chi Scientific Society; and American Physics Association of Teachers 1952-54.

Joan Blondell Murrell was a Freshman Scholar; made the Dean's List 1950-54; held Gabriel Scholarship sophomore year as second ranking woman student 1951-52; Sarah McKim Maloney Scholarship in Art 1951-52; and was exchange student for one semester to Pomona College 1952-53.

Willena Torrence held a Freshman Scholarship 1950-51; made Dean's List 1950-54; held the Sarah McKim Maloney Scholarship in Music 1951-52, and the Presser Music Scholarship 1953-54.

Evelyn Witherspoon held the Freshman Scholarship 1950-51 and made the Dean's List 1950-54.

Bishop College's ranking students were Helen Green and James Shaw; at Dillard, Victoria Williams; at Fayetteville State, Bertha Brinkley; at Alcorn, Mary Jones; at Benedict, Bernice Clowney; at Morehouse, Wendell Sanders; at Wiley, both summa cum laude, Frances McMillan and John Cartwright; at Shaw, Mrs. Knight Chase; and at Albany State, Doretha Hall.

Robert Harding and Leroy Garvin were ranking graduates at Kentucky State; Helen Williams at Morris College; Leah Swain at Knoxville; Dorothy Dixon at Bennett; Warren Bryant at Maryland State (Princess Anne); Malcolm Amos at Cheyney State; and Annie Adams at Livingstone.

Meharry reports the following honor graduates: Henry Cooper, Monrovia, Liberia, medicine; James Mayes, Waco, Texas, dentistry; Vanzola Clark, Houston, Texas, nursing; Clarice Wills, Birmingham, Alabama, clinical laboratory technology; James W. Hose, Jr., Mem-

GLADYS DEBERRY *and Milous Lusk, honor graduates from Lane College.*

Frances McMillan
Honors
Wiley

Robbie Williams
Cum laude
Jarvis Christian

Edward Harris
Highest hours
Lincoln (Mo.)

James Mayes
D.D.S., Honors
Meharry

Arzolla Brown
Highest honors
Bluefield

Robert Harding
Highest honors
Kentucky State

Leray Garvin
Honors
Kentucky State

George Furcron
A.B.
Oberlin

Charles Jackson
A.B.
Oberlin

James Perry
Summa cum laud
Va. Union U.

Duffy Clark
Honors nursing
Meharry

Annie Adams
Honors
Livingstone

Ethel Sleet
Honors
Stowe

Effie Burton
Highest honors
Del. State

Minnie Roberts
Magna cum laud
Barber-Scotia

phis, Tennessee, Dental technology; and Elizabeth Lewis, Birmingham, Alabama, dental hygiene.

Honor graduates at Stowe were Evelyn Bigham, Loretta Bell, Ethel Sleet, and Benjamin Price; Helen Harper at Lane; Arzolla Brown at Bluefield; Shirley Mathis and Elizabeth Reddy at Paine; Anita Smith at Talladega; Dolores Dean at Oakwood; Lula Smedley at Stillman; Bessie Kennedy at Butler; and Robbie Lee Williams, Ethel Grant, Elvira Lee, and Faye Parker at Jarvis Christian.

Effie Burton graduated with honors at Delaware State (Dover); Doris Lee Griffin at Morristown Junior College; Gertrude Labon at Daniel Payne; Enoch Jones at American Baptist Theological Seminary; and Mrs. Carrie L. George at Gammon Theological Seminary.

Mae Frances Williams and John Cartwright were Wiley's highest ranking students in the class of '54. Both are graduates of Phyllis high school of Houston, Texas. Mr. Cartwright was a religion major and is a member of Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity. Miss McMillan was a chemistry major and is a member of the Delta Sigma Theta sorority. Lenora Berry, Alice Connor, Leonard Fisher, Mrs. Willa Gray, and Leroy Jackson were also honor graduates.

James Jeffress, a Kansas City high school mathematics instructor, is the first Negro to earn the required credit for The University of Kansas degree of Specialist in Education. The degree, higher than a master's degree but not on a par with the doctorate degree, was created at The University of Kansas in 1950. It is earned after two years of graduate work with specialization in an area of education that will have direct application and use for the person in his educational job.

Other degrees awarded by The University of Kansas are as follows: Louise Agins, B.A. (psychology); Edward Blackwell, B.A. (chemistry); Preston Clark, B.A. (zoology); Maria Fisher, B.A. (home economics); Benjamin Hammond, B.A. (bacteriology); Charles Taylot, B.A. (bacteriology); Benjamin Watson, B.A. (botany); Kenneth Rogers, B.S. (chemical engineering); Olga Nichols, Theola Mae Vaughn and Kathleen Wiley, B.S. (education); Thelma Hamilton, B. Mus. Ed. (vocal music); Donald Welton, M.A. (bacteriology); Ollie Williamson, M.A. (botany); Rosetta Bacot, M.S. (education); Etta Wilkinson, M.S. Social Work; and Jesse Spearman, M.D.

The University of Bridgeport (Connecticut) awarded B.S. degrees in physical education to Robert Lee and Alvin Clinscales. Simmons College awarded M.S. degrees to William Lott and Carol Matthew, and a B.S. degree to Lois Reeves. Smith College awarded three A.B. degrees: two in sociology to Vivian Chappella and Winona Nicholas (cum laude), and one in education to Elsie Nimmo. At Berea, T. A. Aderonmu won an A.B. with a major in chemistry and Jessie Mae Reasor an A.B. with a major in elementary education. Miss Reasor, coming from a junior college, did well in her academic work, ranking above the median of her class. She distinguished herself in her student teaching and as a good citizen of the campus community. Berea is proud to name her as its first American Negro graduate since 1905. (After the Supreme Court decision on the Day Law in 1904, Berea had no Negro graduates in 1904, but two in 1905 who finished their work elsewhere).

Russell Williams received a B.D. degree from Union Theological Seminary. M. Moran Weston III received a Ph.D. degree from UTS in cooperation with Columbia University.

Bowdoin awarded a B.A. degree to Ellis McKinney, Jr. Wesley Mayo and Ronald Singleton were awarded Doctor of Dental Medicine degrees by Tufts College, and Reginald Alleyne, Jr., received a B.S. in chemistry. Washington

Henry Cooper
M.D., Honors
Meharry

Anita Smith
Highest honors
Talladega

Minervia Lewis
Dent. Hyg.
Meharry

Mrs. Edna Delpit
Honors
Southern U.

Clarice Will
Honors
Meharry

Lula Smedley
Honors
Stillman

Mary Jones
Honors
Alcorn

Warren Bryant
Honors
Princess Anne

Eva Willis
Magna cum laude
Barber-Scotia

Roosevelt Calber
Highest honors
Jackson

James Densler
Highest honors
Savannah State

Ethel Grant
Cum laude
Jarvis Christian

Jonnie Emery
Honors
Southern U.

Jerry Foster
Magna cum laude
Fisk

Janie Belton
Honors
S. C. State

and Jefferson College awarded bachelor of arts' degrees to Samuel Brooks, James Phillips, and William Rollins. Mary Williamson received an A.B. degree from Mount Holyoke and was also elected to Phi Beta Kappa in February 1954.

James Merchant and Carl Walker, Jr., received an A.B. and B.S., respectively, from West Virginia Wesleyan College. Robert Taylor and William Whitaker received B.A.'s from Depauw University. Vernon Jordan, Jr., a DePauw student, won the Margaret Noble Lee Speech contest. Jordan's subject was "The Negro in America." Barbara Gilliam received a Bachelor of Music degree from Briar Cliff; Sadie Phillips, a B.Sc. in home economics from The University of Nebraska; and Oscar DePriest, III, and John Norman, doctor of medicine degrees from the Harvard Medical School.

The Rev. Arthur L. Whitaker, minister of the Calvary Baptist Church at Haverhill, Massachusetts, sends us the following item about Negroes at the Andover Newton Theological School at Newton Centre, Massachusetts.

Negroes who received degrees on May 24, 1954, were as follows:

Rev. Percel O. Alston, of New York, received the combined degrees of B.D.-S.T.M. He is a graduate of Virginia Union University, 1950. His field of study for the master's degree was social ethics; thesis: "The Socio-Religious Implications of the Primary Group."

Rev. Henry C. Brooks, Alexandria, Virginia, received the combined degrees of B.D.-S.T.M. He is a graduate of Storer College, 1950. His field of study for the master's degree was pastoral psychology; thesis: "Psychotherapy with Young People."

Rev. Jack Clark, Barborville, Kentucky, pastor of the Messiah Baptist Church, Brockton, Mass., received the combined degrees of B.D.-S.T.M. He is a graduate of Morehouse College, 1950. His field of study for the master's degree was theology; thesis: "A Brief Study of Fear in the Gold-Man-Relationship."

Rev. Arthur L. Whitaker, Malden, Massachusetts, pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church, Haverhill, Mass., received the degree of Master of Sacred Theology (S.T.M.) in the field of pastoral psychology. He is a graduate of Gordon College, 1949, and received the degrees of S.T.B. from Harvard University in 1952. His thesis subject: "The Relationship Between Prejudice and Hate."

Andover Newton Theological School is a graduate Seminary with a total enrollment during the academic year, 1953-54, of 206 students. It is the oldest Congregational and Baptist Seminary in America.

During the summer quarter of 1953 The Ohio State University awarded degrees to 17 Negroes in the graduate school; 1 in the college of arts and sciences; 4 in the college of commerce and administration; and 4 in the college of education; in the autumn quarter of 1953 degrees were awarded 7 in the graduate school, 4 in the college of arts and sciences, 2 in the college of commerce and administration, 5 in the college of education, and 1 in the college of engineering.

During the winter quarter of 1954, Ohio State graduated 4 from the graduate school, 4 from the college of arts and sciences, 3 from the college of education, and 1 from the college of medicine in nursing; during the spring quarter of 1954, 6 from the graduate school, 2 from the college of arts and sciences, 5 from the college of commerce and administration, 2 from the college of dentistry, 15 from the college of education, 2 from the college of medicine, and 2 from the college of pharmacy.

Oberlin College awarded the following degrees: A.B., George Furcron and Charles Jackson, Jr.; B.D., Lewis Bohler, Jr., and Walter Plummer; A.M.,

Loretta Bell
Honors
Stowe

Pearl oJhnson
Magna cum laude
Alabama A&M

Dorothy Dixon
Highest honors
Bennett

Augustus Edwards
Highest honors
Southern U.

Benjamin Price
Honors
Stowe

Bessie Kennedy
Honors
Butler college

Elvira Lee
Cum laude
Jarvis Christian

Mrs. Jane Lawhorn
Highest honors
Allen

Corine McNeal
Highest honors
Tuskegee

Joan Murrell
Magna cum laude
Fisk

Enoch Jones
Highest honors
Amer. Baptist

Pearl Moss
Honors
Philander Smith

Leah Swain
Highest honors
Knoxville

Frances McMillan
Honors
Wiley

Frances Kelsey
Highest honors
Clark

Mrs. Lucy Robinson and Jackie Vaughn III. In the Conservatory of Music, Mus. Ed.B. degrees to Annette Jones and Andra Spriggs, and a Mus. B. to Dolores Rae Miller.

The following Oberlin students were honored: William Cline, Honor Scholarship; George Furcron, Howard Phillips, Frank Scholarship; Arnold Jones, Honor Scholarship; Delbert Dean Mason, Glen Gray Memorial Scholarship; and Obadiah Williamson, George F. Baker Scholarship.

We give below a breakdown of other degrees and certificates conferred as well as statistics of enrollments and degrees awarded by the schools answering our questionnaire:

Arthur Freeman

ENTIRE FAMILY JOINS NAACP—*The Rev. Mr. Horace G. Bell of Montgomery, Alabama, makes certain every year that each of the twenty-six members of his family is a member of the NAACP. Seated, from left, Mrs. Horace Bell, wife; Mrs. Mattie Williams, mother-in-law; Horace Bell. Standing, Henry W. Bell, Ella Bell Williams, sister-in-law; and T. M. Bell and Thomas M. Bell, husband and wife.*

Dora Scruggs
Summa cum laude
Alabama A&M

Willena Torrence
Magna cum laude
Fisk

Doris Griffin
Honors
Morristown

Evelyn Bigham
Honors
Stowe

James Hose, Jr.
Cert. Dent. Th.
Meharry

E. R. Bollin
B.B.A.
City College

Mary Witherspoon
Magna cum laude
Fisk

Victoria Williams
Honors
Dillard

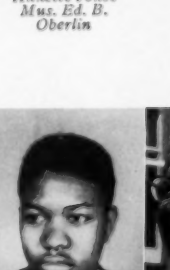
Annette Jones
Mus. Ed. B.
Oberlin

Kofi Addo
Honors
Pine Bluff

Merline Devine
Honors
Fort Valley

Lucille Piggott
Highest honors
A&T, Greensboro

Beulah Thompson
Highest honors
Huston-Tillotson



Andrew Denson
Highest Honors
Fort Valley

C. Griswold
Honors
Fayetteville

STATISTICS

ENROLLMENT

School	Total	Under-Grad.	Graduate	Bachelors'	Masters'
Southern Univ.	3051	3051	.....	314	.....
A&T, Greensboro, N.C.	2932	2518	414	273	65
Prairie View	2627	2593	34	251	27
Virginia State	2215	2148	67	288	27
Tuskegee	1959	1843	116	158	13
Morgan	1872	172	.....	183	.....
S. Carolina State	1571	1244	319	152	89
Pine Bluff A&M	1261	1261	.....	218	.....
Hampton	1207	1207	.....	183	3
Ft. Valley	1116	1116	.....	147	.....
Savannah State	1107	1107	.....	64	.....
Philander Smith	1081	1081	.....	125	.....
Alabama A&M	1071	1071	.....	103	.....
Central State	968	968	.....	148	.....
W. Virginia State	949	926[1]	.....	98	.....
Virginia Union	901	855	46	144	.....
Jackson College	839	839	.....	198	.....
Winston Salem	811	811	.....	134	.....
Lincoln (Mo.)	800	795	5	103	.....
Allen	760	759	1	102	.....
Clark	729	729	.....	93	.....
Johnson C. Smith	726	726	.....	108	.....
Fisk	726	665	61	78	25
Huston-Tillotson	703	703	.....	126	.....
Morris Brown	648	648	.....	80	.....
Bishop	641	538	103	56	28
Dillard	632	632	.....	68	.....
Fayetteville	631	631	.....	138	.....
Alcorn	626	617	9	79	.....
Benedict	589	575	14	104	.....
Morehouse	585	580	5	65	.....
Wiley	555	555	.....	94	.....
Shaw	554	545	9	111	.....
Albany State	525	525	.....	83	.....
Kentucky State	496	496	.....	68	.....
Morris (S.C.)	448	448	.....	42	.....
Meharry	444[2]	439	5	9	.....
Knoxville	440	440	.....	60	.....
Bennett	438	438	.....	77	.....
Maryland State	425	425	.....	32	.....
Cheyney	410	410	.....	86	.....
Livingstone	410	410	.....	58	.....
Stowe	400	400	.....	25	.....

ENROLLMENT *(Continued)*

School	*Total*	*Under-Grad.*	*Graduate*	*Bachelors'*	*Masters'*
Lane	342	342	.....	51	.....
Bluefield State	304	304	.....	41	.....
Paine	303	303	.....	44	.....
Talladega	302	302	.....	63	.....
Oakwood	250	250	.....	33	.....
Stillman	239	239	.....	28	.....
Butler	201	201	.....	25	.....
Jarvis Christian	175	175	.....	26	.....
Delaware State	166	166	.....	20	.....
Morristown (Jr.)	130	130	.....	36	.....
Daniel Payne	106	106	.....	43	.....
Atlanta U. Sch.			(Special)		
Social Work	94[3]	34	60	.....	22
American Baptist	70	68	2	9	.....
Gammon Theological	60	4	56	14	.....
Total	44,621	41,530	1,326	5,559	299

[1] West Virginia State reports a total college enrollment of 949, no graduate students, 926 undergraduate, but no explanation for the 23 which go to make up the total.
[2] Meharry is a professional school, and the breakdown is given on page 418.
[3] Though the Atlanta University School of Social Work is a graduate school, the 34 students listed as "special" are not "graduate" students.

MIXED SCHOOLS ENROLLMENT

School	*Total*	*Prof. Sch.*	*Under-Grad.*	*Graduate*	*Bachelors'*	*Masters'*
Ohio State	835	40	614	181	53	22
Univ. S. Calif.	318	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
U. Kansas	144	7	116	21	13	4
U. Detroit	98	17	72	9	5	.....
U. Omaha	84	.....	.....	.....	5	2
Oberlin	54	.....	44	10	7	2
U. Bridgeport	50	.....	50	.....	2	.....
Rockhurst	30	.....	30	.....	.....	.....
Simmons	18	.....	11	7	1	2
Smith	10	5	5	.....	3	.....
Berea	10	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Union Theo.	10	10	.....	.....	1	.....
Tufts	9	2	7	.....	1	.....
Wash. & Jefferson	8	.....	8	.....	3	.....
Aurora	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
Mt. Holyoke	7	.....	5	2	1	.....

MIXED SCHOOLS
ENROLLMENT *(Continued)*

School	*Total*	*Prof. Sch.*	*Under-Grad.*	*Graduate*	*Bachelors'*	*Masters'*
W. Va. Wesleyan	7	.....	7	.....	2	.....
Bates	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
Harvard Divinity	6	3	1	2	.....	.....
Depauw	6	.....	6	.....	2	.....
Briar Cliff	5	.....	5	.....	1	.....
Harvard Medical	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Andover Newton Theo. School	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4
Bowdoin	3	.....	3	.....	1	.....
Calif. Inst. of Technology	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
U. Nebraska	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Total	1,722	89	997	234	107	36

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

Albert Cornelius Antoine	Ohio State University
Charles B. Bell	University of Notre Dame
Ames W. Chapman	Ohio State University
Richard H. Dunn	Ohio State University
Alvis A. Dunson	Ohio State University
Stewart B. Fulbright, Jr.	Ohio State University
Vivian F. Lewis	Ohio State University
Clarence B. Owens	Ohio State University
Gladys W. Royal	Ohio State University
Thomas E. Shockley	Ohio State University
Wingred Thomas	Ohio State University
Earlie E. Thorpe	Ohio State University
John H. Wallace	Ohio State University
M. Moran Weston III	Union Theological Seminary*
Howard Copeland Williams	Ohio State University
McDonald Williams	Ohio State University

* In cooperation with Columbia University.

SPECIALIST IN EDUCATION

James A. Jeffress	University of Kansas

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE

Joseph Henry French	Ohio State University
Paul Maurice Jackson	Ohio State University
Jesse Spearman	University of Kansas

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE (*Continued*)

Oscar DePriest III	Harvard Medical School
John C. Norman	Harvard Medical School

DOCTOR OF DENTAL SURGERY

George W. Bradley	Ohio State University
William M. Stewart	Ohio State University

DOCTOR OF DENTAL MEDICINE

Wesley L. Mayo	Tufts College
Ronald Singleton	Tufts College

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN PHARMACY

Shirley Ann Gordon	Ohio State University
Elijah Larry James	Ohio State University
James Strickland	University of Kansas

MEHARRY MEDICAL COLLEGE

Doctor of Medicine	63
Doctor of Dental Surgery	33
Bachelor of Science in Nursing	9
Certificate in Clinical Laboratory Technology	7
Certificate in Dental Technology	3
Diploma in Dental Hygiene	3
Total	118

HONORARY DEGREES

School	*Degree*	*Number Conferred*
Livingstone	Doctor of Divinity	1
	Bachelor of Divinity	2
Wiley	Doctor of Laws	1
Fayetteville State Teachers	Bachelor of Science in Education	1
Knoxville	Doctor of Divinity	1
	Doctor of Laws	1
Morgan State	Doctor of Laws	5
Morris Brown	Doctor of Humanities	1
	Doctor of Divinity	1
Central State	Doctor of Laws	2
	Doctor of Divinity	2
Benedict	Doctor of Divinity	3

HONORARY DEGREES *(Continued)*

School	*Degree*	*Number Conferred*
Johnson C. Smith	Bachelor of Divinity	2
	Doctor of Science	1
	Doctor of Laws	1
Hampton Institute	Master of Arts Ad Eundum	3
W. Virginia State	Doctor of Humanities	1
	Doctor of Letters	1
Daniel Payne	Doctor of Divinity	2
Virginia State	Certificate of Merit	1
	Doctor of Laws	1
	Doctor of Pedagogy	1
Greensboro A&T	Doctor of Laws	1
Huston-Tillotson	Doctor of Laws	1
Gammon Theological Seminary	Doctor of Divinity	2
Shaw	Doctor of Divinity	1
	Doctor of Laws	1
Lane	Doctor of Letters	1
Virginia Union	Doctor of Divinity	2
	Doctor of Humane Letters	1
Morris College	Doctor of Humanities	1
	Total	46

Grand total of graduates, including all degrees both earned and honorary, as well as miscellaneous diplomas and certificates 6,110

Daniel Spriggs
Mus. Ed. B.
Oberlin

Clarence Lenon
Magna cum laude
Johnson C. Smith

Rowan Sanders
Highest honors
Morehouse

Mrs. Uarda Parnel
Highest honors
Virginia State

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Charles Westbrooks
Honors
Morris Brown

Alice Adams
Magna cum laude
Fisk

Malcolm Amos
Honors
Cheyney

Nathalie Jenkins
Summa cum laude
Fisk

P. Maybrook
Magna cum laude
Barber-Scotia

James Reed
Highest honors
W. Va. State

Doretha Hall
Honors
Albany State

W. Newsome
Honors
Central State

Helen Harp
Honors
Lane

Josephine Steed
Magna cum laude
Barber-Scotia

Bernice Clowney
Highest honors
Benedict

Mary Hennessee
M. S. W.
Atlanta U.

Dolores Miller
Mus. B.
Oberlin

Richard Webster
Honors
Morgan State

C. Brinkley
Honors
Fayetteville

45th Annual NAACP Conference

"WE have passed, in this year 1954, a milestone of social advance in the United States. The social and political maturity of our people evidenced by the reception given the recent Supreme Court decision is of great significance to our nation and to the cause of freedom in the world."

The above paragraph is part of the greeting from President Dwight D. Eisenhower to the 45th annual convention of the NAACP which opened in the Good Street Baptist church in Dallas, Texas, on Tuesday, June 29.

Then President Eisenhower added:

"Times call for continued demonstration of that maturity. We must have patience without compromise of principles. We must have understanding without disregard for differences of opinion which actually exist. We must have continued social progress, calmly but persistently made, so that we may prove without doubt to all the world that our nation and our people are truly dedicated to liberty and justice for all."

"Uppermost in the thinking of all of us gathered here," explained Dr. Channing H. Tobias in his keynote address, "is that precedent-breaking, history-making ruling of the United States Supreme Court handed down on May 17, 1954, outlawing segregation in the public schools of our country. And well might it engage our thinking and stir our emotions, for it ranks in importance with the Declaration of Independence, the Federal Constitution with its amendments, and the Emancipation Proclamation. . . ."

In closing, the NAACP board chairman urged the assembled delegates to "make plans worthy of our stature as an organization, remembering that nothing can prevent us from realizing our goal if we consult our faith rather than our fears."

Councilman Richardson welcomed the conference on behalf of Mayor Thornton and the city of Dallas and Rev. Mr. C. A. Walker on behalf of the Dallas branch. The musical program for the opening night consisted of an organ recital by Viola Dixon, and singing by Theodore Mitchell, tenor; Lawrence Wright, baritone; and the Dallas Interracial Art League, Jane Marshall, director.

The Wednesday morning meeting was a business meeting with reports from conference committees. On Wednesday afternoon simultaneous workshops were held on the follow-

THE 39th SPINGARN MEDAL *is presented to Dr. Theodore K. Lawless (left), noted Chicago dermatologist, by Dr. Buell Gallagher, president of the College of the City of New York, at the 45th annual NAACP convention in Dallas, Texas. The convention was attended by 766 delegates from 40 states and the District of Columbia.*

ing topics: "Use of political techniques in the freedom campaign," with Kelly M. Alexander of Charlotte, N. C., as chairman. Discussion of action on a nomination was led by Rev. Mr. J. Harold Jones of Delight, Arkansas; increasing registration among southern voters by W. C. Patton of Birmingham, Alabama; and desegregation by presidential order and the legislative records of 1954 candidates, by Clarence Mitchell of the NAACP Washington Bureau.

SECOND TOPIC

The second topic was "Eliminating discrimination in employment," with Ernest Calloway of St. Louis, Missouri, as chairman. Herbert Hill of New York City and Myles Stevens of Kansas City, Kansas, were discussion leaders. The subtopics were using the labor union to open new job opportunities, Leonard Woodcock of Grand Rapids, Michigan; how to use state and municipal FEPC laws and the government contract compliance committee, Milo Manley of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Elwood McKenney of Boston, Massachusetts; and the fight for jobs in the new industrial South, John Hope II of Nashville, Tennessee.

Combatting restrictions in hospitals and health education, W. Barbee Durham, chairman, Columbus, Ohio, was the third topic. The discussion leaders were Dr. George Flemmings of Fort Worth, Texas, and Dr. W. Montague Cobb of Washington, D.C.

The dinner meeting of the national board of directors was held at 5:30 P.M. in the Moorland YMCA.

James B. Carey, secretary-treasurer of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, was main speaker at the Wednesday night mass meeting.

Mr. Carey said that the "CIO is proud to have been associated with the NAACP in the struggle" against school segregation laws. He said the NAACP has taken the leadership in forging the law into an instrument of social precision to accomplish these objectives. "You have developed a sharp and polished tool. This tool is showing the world how to accomplish a legal revolution without bloodshed."

Noting that America's free trade unions have been "a mighty force" in the progress towards strengthened democratic institution, Mr. Carey said that "most unions have now learned that their economic and moral position is strengthened under equal standards of pay, hiring, promotion and layoffs. Your program has helped us in this job."

CAREY SPEAKS

Mr. Carey's address was followed by that of NAACP special counsel Thurgood Marshall. Mr. Marshall, commenting upon the Supreme Court decision in the school cases, said "the law of the land has been made clear." Compulsory racial segregation is not only immoral, but it is also illegal and un-American. "It means that if the law of the land is followed in good faith, every American can now move about in his community without the threat of being penalized by racial segregation statutes. It means that good Americans can decide for themselves whether they want to or do not want to associate with other Ameri-

cans. It merely means that we are getting back to the bedrock of democracy, the necessity for preserving and protecting the equality of man."

Mr. Marshall said that "priority insofar as legal work is concerned will be in the fields of recreation, housing, and intrastate transportation, with each region and each state determining which of the three will have top priority. This, in brief, is our legal program for the near future."

In closing Mr. Marshall thanked the churches, the labor unions, the Negro press, and all Americans who had given "unselfish devotion" to democracy.

A dramatization, "Fire of Freedom," under the direction of Elsie Gibbs of Perth Amboy, New Jersey, was also presented Wednesday night. The musical program consisted of Janice Henry, pianist; Mary Willie, soprano; the St. John Baptist Church Youth Choir, with Lena Lu Estell, director, and Vallie Jo Estell, accompanist.

The breakfast for ministers was held Thursday morning at eight. At nine-thirty there was discussion, under three headings, of the Supreme Court decision in the public school segregation cases.

Mr. Marshall spoke on the legal meaning and implementation of the decision; Dr. Kenneth Clark of New York City told how desegregation has been worked out on the community and state levels; and Dr. George Mitchell of Atlanta talked about resources in and approaches to the southern white community.

Mr. Marshall said that it is agreed that each community will try to get their schools desegregated as soon as possible, and in no event later than September, 1955. Negotiations for desegregation, he said, must be restricted to how and when the school should be desegregated — there will be no compromise or negotiation on the question of segregation.

CLARK STUDY

Dr. Clark said that his study revealed that within the past ten years there has been "a relentless and consistent trend toward desegregation in many areas of community life involving practically every social institution." Nor does he expect any violent reactions to desegregation, despite the ravings of certain southern politicians. Successful desegregation depends, he says, upon an unequivocal statement of policy by leaders with prestige, firm enforcement of the non-segregation policy, strong enforcement action against violators, refusal of authorities to tolerate evasion, and an appeal to recalcitrant individuals on the basis of their acceptance of brotherhood and the American tradition.

Dr. Mitchell called attention to the small personnel working in the human relations field in the South. Yet much can be done through the use of voluntary workers and existing social institutions such as the churches, the American Friends Service Committee, the NAACP and dedicated individuals. "Let every community," he said, "acting first, perhaps through private citizens, then later through official school authorities, make up a plea simply for the education of children in the community without regard to race. So

many children living in such and such a location, so many classrooms, so many buildings, so much transportation." Then if prejudiced officialdom oppose this plan, the public can see the price the community pays.

AFTERNOON WORKSHOPS

The Thursday afternoon workshops were operated under the general topic of "Action Programs to Implement the Decision." One workshop, Mrs. L. C. Bates of Little Rock, Arkansas, chairman, discussed implementation for southern communities, with Robert Carter and Gloster Current, of the national office, as discussion leaders. The consultants for this group were U. S. Tate of Dallas, Texas; Spottswood Robinson III of Richmond, Virginia; Daniel Byrd of New Orleans, Louisiana; Mrs. Ruby Hurely of Birmingham, Alabama; and Dr. Margaret Butcher of Washington, D.C.

The other workshop, Billy Jones of East St. Louis, Illinois, chairman, discussed implementation for northern communities, with Franklin Williams of San Francisco, California, and Jack Greenberg of New York City as discussion leaders. The consultants were June Shagaloff of New York City; John Flamer of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Dr. Kenneth Clark and Jawn Sandifer of New York City; Charles Shorter of Philadelphia; Arthur Johnson of Detroit, Michigan; and Mrs. R. P. Beshears of St. Joseph, Missouri.

The Friday morning meeting was a business session. In the afternoon there were simultaneous workshops discussing the following topics: Freedom fund raising and membership campaigns, Lucille Black of New York City, chairman. There were four sub-topics: organizing a large community for a successful membership campaign, with Bernard Brown of St. Louis, Missouri, introducing the topic; problems of small communities in conducting membership and fund raising campaigns, John Flamer, Philadelphia; enlisting community support through the churches for membership campaigns, Mrs. Miley O. Williamson, Dayton, Ohio; and planning and conducting the sale of holiday seals.

Topic two was the freedom campaign for unsegregated housing, Mrs. City, chairman. There were three sub-topics: problems in public housing, with Mrs. Cora Patton of Chicago and Jefferson Beaver of San Francisco introducing the topic; slum clearance and urban development, Mrs. Valla Abbington of St. Louis; and avenues to non-segregated private housing, Madison Jones, New York City.

Teamwork with the churches for freedom was topic three, with Rev. Mr. A. O. Wilson of Columbus, Georgia, chairman. The three subtopics were role of the church in implementing the supreme court decision, Rev. Mr. Hamilton Boswell, San Francisco; support for the local NAACP program, Rev. Mr. Julian Taylor, Ansonia, Connecticut; and cooperation in membership and fund-raising campaigns, Rev. Mr. Anderson Davis of Bluefield, West Virginia.

Number four was a special seminar, primarily for fraternal delegates from trade unions, on ways and means of supporting the NAACP program. At 8:30 P.M.

there was a dinner for fraternal delegates from trade unions held in the Moorland YMCA.

SPINGARN MEDAL

Friday night was "Spingarn Medal Night." Dr. Buell Gallagher, president of New York City College, delivered the address presenting the 39th Spingarn Medal.

Dr. Gallagher said that "the honor of being chosen to present the Spingarn Medal is one which any American citizen would gladly welcome." He also said that he has known Dr. Lawless, the recipient of the Medal, for nearly twenty-five years.

Before he read the citation, Dr. Gallagher explained the purpose of the Spingarn Medal. He also said that "nowhere else and at no time before in human history has a whole group of people advanced from bondage and thralldom to the beginnings of first class citizenship in so short a time or with such relative success. . . . In honoring the recipient of the Spingarn Medal tonight, we are also indirectly honoring the American Way of life which, through democratic and peaceful means, is achieving one of the major social revolutions of all time."

"Fifteen years ago I wrote a book on the American Caste system. In preparation for that book, I read more than a thousand books written by other men and upwards of two thousand articles in professional, scientific, and popular journals. As far as I can now recall, while a great many of these writers back in the thirties insisted that racial segregation *ought* to be done away with, not one of them confidently and without qualification asserted that it *would* be done away with in our life time. And now, fifteen years later, largely through the work of the NAACP, backing the gallant men and women who courageously brought their legal suits to court, segregation in the nation's schools is outlawed. This, I submit, is a major revolution in the basic customs and habits of an entire nation, achieved in so short a time as to be almost miraculous—no matter how long the weary years have seemed to those of us who continued to hope and to labor for the coming days of freedom and equality."

LAWLESS CITATION

The citation to Dr. Lawless reads:

"As physician, educator and philanthropist, Theodore Kenneth Lawless has made notable contributions to the health, enlightenment and welfare of his fellow citizens of all races, faiths and classes. Recognized at home and abroad as one of the world's leading dermatologists, Dr. Lawless has, through his extensive research and experiments, enlarged the area of scientific knowledge in his chosen field. He has developed new and efficacious cures in cases of rare and baffling skin diseases.

"As a teacher of youth at the Medical College of Northwestern University, he has shared his knowledge with and passed on his skills to oncoming generations of medical men and women. In addition to this teaching, he has been a regular lecturer at clinics in all parts of the country and also serves as a member of the boards of trustees of four southern colleges.

"His philanthropies have been numerous but unpublicized and include

DR. RALPH BUNCHE (*right*) *is greeted at the Dallas, Texas, airport as he arrives to address closing session of* 45th *annual NAACP convention. From left, Rev. Ernest Estell, Jr., pastor of the St. John Baptist church in Dallas and chairman of the Dallas convention committee, and Walter White* (*center*), *NAACP executive secretary.*

aid to needy students and others, consistently low fees for highly specialized services, and substantial gifts to charitable and educational institutions and organizations.

"In recognition of his priceless contributions to his special field over the years, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is proud to present to Dr. Lawless this 39th Spingarn Medal, awarded annually to a Negro American for distinguished achievements."

In his address of acceptance, Dr. Lawless said, among other things, "I regard it as a great personal privilege to be a part of these impressive ceremonies here this evening. To have been chosen as a recipient of this high honor by the NAACP is the realization of an ambition dreamed by many but realized by few."

"It is implicit," he added, "in the concept of human welfare that all of the essential rights must apply

equally to all human beings everywhere, without regard for race or color, sex, language, religion or nationality. We are well aware that our own Bill of Rights has never been fully applied in the United States. There are still wide areas in law and in social custom which effectively subvert the purpose and nullify the function of constitutional guarantees. It is especially in this field that the NAACP has functioned so effectively and in spite of our poor or weak financial support has produced results far beyond the normal expectations. . . ."

BUNCHE ADDRESS

The Saturday morning meeting was a business session. The annual mass meeting was held on Sunday, July 4, in the Dallas Sportatorium.

Walter White and Dr. Ralph Bunche were the speakers. Mr. White said the 45th annual convention was "beyond all question" the greatest annual convention in the history of the Association.

Dr. Bunche said that he felt that "in this problem of relations between the races" we are approaching a stage "in which reason can begin to supplant emotion." "In the field of race relations I believe there has been more progress in the last decade than in all the years before."

In addition to President Eisenhower, the 45th conference received greetings from Prime Minister Nehru of India, Senator Herbert Lehman (D) of New York, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Senator Irving M. Ives (R) of New York, Walter Reuther, president of CIO; George Meany, president of AFL; Senator Hubert Humphrey (D) of Minnesota, Amos Hall, president conference of grand masters of Prince Hall Masons; Israel Goldstein, president American Jewish Congress; David McDonald, president United Steelworkers of America; Irving Engel, president American Jewish Committee; Dr. C. L. Thomas, president National Dental Association; Mrs. Vivian Mason, national president National Council of Negro Women, Inc.; Mrs. Margaret Hawkins, national president The Links, Inc.; Mrs. Irving Engel, national president National Council Jewish Women; C. L. Townes, Sr., acting president National Negro Insurance Association; and the National Social Welfare Assembly, Inc.

SPINGARN GREETING

NAACP president Arthur R. Spingarn, who was unable to be present, sent the following greeting:

"I regret that I cannot be with you on this important occasion, at what promises to be the most important annual convention in the history of the NAACP, as you discuss ways and means of implementing the Supreme Court's public school decision on the local level.

"I think we must first of all rejoice in our decisive and historic victory in the Supreme Court of the United States on May 17. When the nine justices of the high court unanimously ruled that segregation in public education is *per se* discrimination and unconstitutional, the edict vindicated the uncompromising position of the NAACP on this important issue—and at the same time marked a significant forward step in the growth of democracy in America. This is a decision which un-

doubtedly will go down in the annals of history, law, sociology and education as one of the most significant ever issued by the Supreme Court. I think we should all feel gratified that it was the NAACP with its guiding hand and the bitterly hard work of Thurgood Marshall and his associates that were responsible for this great victory.

"At the same time that we rejoice in this overwhelming victory for democracy, we must already turn our thoughts to the future and to the work which remains to be done to achieve full freedom for American Negro citizens by the centennial of the Emancipation Proclamation. Ahead of us during the next nine years are many, many hours of work and of planning for more work—and even some temporary setbacks—before we reach our emancipation goal. But I know we are all greatly encouraged by the school decision—so much so that we can move on with renewed strength, determined to let no obstacle in our path prove more than a temporary stumbling block.

"The forces of reaction in the United States are many, and will be heard. But the forces for democracy are great and growing. Let us resolve not to be deterred. Let us resolve to work to the limit of our strength, gaining fresh strength from each new victory for democracy.

"My best wishes go with you as you chart the work of the NAACP for the year ahead."

REPORT DINNER

The Freedom Campaign Report Dinner of the conference, an evening of awards and reports on progress toward the 1954 goal of the Freedom Fund Campaign, was held in the Casa Linda Lodge on the outskirts of Dallas on Thursday evening, July 1.

The Thalheimer award winners, class 1, branches without paid personnel, were Portland, Oregon, first prize $100; Paducah, Kentucky, second prize $50; Central Long Island, N. Y.; Kansas City, Missouri, and Washington, D.C., received honorable mention with $25 each.

Class 2, branches with paid personnel, were Baltimore, Maryland, first prize $100; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, second prize $50.

In class 3 awards, state conferences, first prize of $100 went to the Arkansas State Conference and the second prize of $25 went to the Indiana State Conference.

The Ike Smalls' award, established by Ike Smalls of Des Moines, Iowa, in 1946 and presented at the annual convention to the branch which in the previous fiscal year showed the largest percentage increase in membership, went this year to the Lansing, Michigan, branch.

YOUTH SESSIONS

The youth sessions were held simultaneously with the regular meetings.

The growth and development of the youth and college program during the past ten years is indeed one of the most remarkable achievements in the history of the Association. Today more than 16,000 youth and young adults participate in the work of the NAACP through 254 youth councils and college chapters scattered throughout the nation.

On Tuesday there was a confer-

ence of youth and college advisors held during the morning and a conference of youth and college advisors during the afternoon. On Wednesday afternoon there was a pep rally and song festival directed by W. W. Law of Savannah, Georgia; a discussion of the structure and objectives of the NAACP youth program, presided over by youth secretary Herbert Wright; and after 3:30 P.M. there were concurrent workshops.

These concurrent workshops included program planning for NAACP youth councils, with Lemuel Tucker, Saginaw, Michigan, chairman, and Harry Burns of San Antonio, Texas, discussion leader; program planning for NAACP college chapters, with Louis Sharpe, Harvard College, Cambridge, Massachusetts, chairman, and Harold Johnson of Cincinnati, Ohio, as discussion leader; techniques in conducting successful membership and freedom fund campaigns for youth councils, with Fannie Clay, Knoxville, Tennessee, chairman, and Caroline Ward of Jersey City, New Jersey, as discussion leader; techniques in conducting successful membership and freedom fund campaigns for college chapters, with Perry Coppedge of Hampton Institute as chairman and Martin Scher of Yale as discussion leader; and leadership training for youth and college members, with Donald Simmons of Brandeis University as chairman and Gloster Current of the national office as discussion leader.

On Friday the afternoon program was devoted to youth and political action, with William Payne, chairman, East Orange, New Jersey, and Clarence Mitchell of the NAACP Washington Bureau as discussion leader; public relations and community education, with Betty Fontaine, New York City, chairman, and Roy Wilkins as discussion leader; interorganization cooperation, with Carol Green, Norfolk, Virginia, chairman, and John Scott of New York City as discussion leader. John Luke of San Antonio, Texas, presided over a summary of the youth conference later in the afternoon and from five to five-thirty there was a discussion of next steps in integration, with board chairman Dr. Channing Tobias and executive secretary Walter White as speakers.

Atlantic City, New Jersey, has been chosen as site of the 46th annual NAACP convention.

JOIN THE NAACP

To help blast the roadblocks out of the path of progress and make the highway easier for your children.

The NAACP 20 West 40th St. New York City 18

What the Branches Are Doing

Alabama: Mrs. Bertha Coakley Bailey of MONTGOMERY has become a life member of the Association. Mrs. Bailey, a native of New Albany, Indiana, was educated in the schools of her native city, Indiana State Teachers College, Northwestern, and the University of Buffalo. Most of her career has been devoted to teaching choral groups and church schools. She has also had considerable radio and stage experience, and is at present featured with her husband, James A. Bailey, on Station WRMA in "Breakfast with the Baileys."

Alaska: Mrs. William McSmith, local realtor and charter member of the ANCHORAGE branch, recently returned from Washington, D.C., where she had accompanied fifty-five Alaskans to promote statehood for Alaska. Mrs. Mc Smith was the only Negro member of the group.

The local branch entered a very impressive float in the annual American League parade on July 4. The float depicted the recent NAACP victory in the Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in the public schools. The past and the future were represented by a group of Negro children at one end and a mixed-group of white and Negro children at the other.

The branch membership drive is now officially under way under the chairmanship of George Talton. The goal is 500 members and $5,000.

California: One of the youngest and most progressive branches in the Association is the one in ALAMEDA. The branch has already interested itself in the questionable firing of Negroes at the Alameda Naval Air Station, one of the largest in the country.

The branch steering committee consists of John Ware, civic leader; Mrs. Dorothy Benson, club woman; Rev. Herbert Guice, pastor; Mrs. Mary Hoover, club woman; Alexander Cleveland, church leader; Mrs. Irma Patrick, club woman; and Will Hoover, church leader.

The PASADENA branch has successfully challenged the segregative policies of the Pasadena Board of Education. Last September the branch challenged the local school board when it segregated the races in local schools. After a suit was filed and depositions taken, the school board requested an opinion on the legality of their policy from the office of the Los Angeles County Counsel. On June 19, 1954, the County Counsel advised the school board that its segregative practices were illegal. Dr. I. B. English, former branch president, was plaintiff in the case and Charles B. Johnson, head of the branch legal redress committee, the attorney of record.

Connecticut: The STAMFORD branch was host June 13 to the Connecticut Conference to Combat Discrimination in Housing. Panel consultants were Edward Rutledge, racial relations officer of the U. S. Public Housing Administration; Thomas Henry, supervisor of enforcement, Connecticut Civil Rights Commission; and Carl Anderson, manager Brookside-Rockview Projects, New Haven Housing Authority.

Illinois: We cull these items from *Freedom's Call,* official organ of the CHICAGO branch:

"Lionel Hampton, world famous orchestra leader, musician, and virtuoso of the vibraphone stopped his fast music making to discuss NAACP's Fight for Freedom while in Chicago. Maestro Hampton conferred with Chicago NAACP president Mrs. Cora M. Patton, N. B. Andrews, chairman of Chicago NAACP finance committee, and Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Bell of the Chicago NAACP."

"The NAACP in a conference with Superintendent of Schools Willis, on the problem of securing proper integration of Negro pupils in the Bright School, was assured by Dr. Willis that his office had already started actions to assure that Negro students would receive equal treatment at the school."

Branch president Cora Patton was the speaker at a mass meeting at the Zion Baptist church in June.

Kentucky: Attorney James A. Crumlin, prominent Louisville attorney and president of the Kentucky State Conference of branches, succeeded in winning a light sentence for Archie Bonner, a young Negro originally charged with detaining a white woman, Mrs. Mary Garritson, against her will. The jury found Bonner guilty of assault and battery, for which he was sentenced to one year in jail. Penalty for the crime with which Bonner was originally charged is from two to seven years in the penitentiary. The Paducah branch has already taken steps to have Bonner released on probation.

Bonner, a man of good character and reputation, and a graduate of the West Kentucky Vocational Schoool, was indicted on January 1, 1954, for accosting Mrs. Mary Garritson as she walked along the road near her home just outside the city on Hinkleville Road. Contention of the police was that Bonner forced Mrs. Garritson into the car. But Bonner's story was that Mrs. Garritson had accepted his offer to give her a lift to town. Testimony of the witnesses to the incident turned out under cross-examination to be both untrue and contradictory.

Louisiana: The SHREVEPORT branch recently sponsored a public mass meeting at the Trinity Baptist church, with outstanding representatives from local business, civic, and religious organizations present. Granville Smith, co-chairman of the membership drive and also an executive of the Benevolent Funeral Home, Inc., presented a $100 check as first payment on a life membership for the Benevolent Funeral Home, Inc.

"In Louisiana Only Negroes Die for Rape," written by John E. Rousseau, editor of the Louisiana-edition of the Pittsburgh Courier, is a factual history issued by the NEW ORLEANS branch on administration of the rape law in that state as well as an up-to-the-minute report on recent cases which point up the glaring inconsistency of a law which exacts the death penalty only of Negroes.

Massachusetts: The BOSTON branch celebrated the May 17 Supreme Court School decision with a Victory Rally held at the Peoples Baptist Church. Attorney Edward Brooke, Rabbi Cohen of Temple Sinai, and Dr. Olivia Stokes were the speakers. Kivie Kaplan, member of the branch executive committee and co-chairman of the National Life Membership Committee, explained to the audience the need for NAACP life members.

To mark an important victory and to pledge their effort to make that victory real throughout the nation, members of the SPRINGFIELD branch held a garden party on June 27. The party brought more than 400 branch members together in the garden of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Adams at 514 Union Street to build support for Springfield's

share in the Fight for Freedom. The local quota is $1,000. Among notables present at the party were Paul R. Mason, Ward 4 councilman; Mayor Brunton; Julian Steele, member of the Massachusetts Parole Board; and Lt. Gov. Summer G. Whittier.

New Jersey: The ELIZABETH branch held a meeting on May 16 at the Shiloh Baptist church at which Judge Hubert T. Delany of the New York City Domestic Relations Court was the principal speaker. Bravell M. Nesbitt, branch president, gave a $500 life membership to the Association, which was the general meeting closing the membership drive. The membership report announced 822 members and $2481 in cash. This is a fifty percent increase over the '53 membership drive.

The educational committee of the JERSEY CITY branch, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Nora O. Fant, conducted a successful oratorical contest on April 23. Subject of the contest was "The Work of the NAACP in its Fight for Intergration in Education." Speakers were Betty Boyd, Francine Conwell, Beverly Miller, Patricia Ware, Roberta Wilson, and John Martin. The judges were Mary Helen Horden of Long Island University and Roy Peters, a worker at the Jersey City YMCA. John Martin won first prize; Patricia Ware, second; and Beverly Miller, third.

Members of the educational committee consist of Mrs. Font, Mrs. Henrietta Booker, Mrs. Esther Cooke, Mrs. Helen Perry, Rev. E. F. Webb, and Joshua Licorish.

New York: The membership committee of the SYRACUSE branch, under Mrs. John Bars, has already cracked the goal of 150 set by the national office and is now well on the way to its own goal of 300. A membership tea held at Bethany Baptist church, Rev. Leo Murphy, pastor, netted sixteen new members and contributions. This committee also held a dinner in April which brought in six new members and $31.

New committee chairman, Doris Palmer, reports that youth memberships and participation are on the upswing. The group meets once a month at Hopp's Memorial church, Rev. R. L. Calhoun, pastor. Rev. Calhoun has often made the church projector available for film showings on science, aviation, recreation, personal adjustment, and equal opportunity in employment. The films were borrowed from General Electric Corporation, SCAD (William Walsh), and the State Department of Commerce.

New housing committee co-chairmen, Rev. R. L. Calhoun and Bernard Kramer, are continuing the fine work started by Rev. James Massey. Rev. Calhoun has been instrumental in causing a change to an "open to whites" policy in the much heralded local "all-Negro" housing development. Rev. Calhoun had the backing of the Syracuse Ministers Alliance, and he also pointed out that the proposed all sales policy of "all-Negro" was in effect simply jim-crow in reverse.

North Carolina: The North Carolina state conference of NAACP branches met in DURHAM in June and among its other activities adopted the following resolution:

Whereas, the NAACP has on May 17, 1954, won a historic and laudable decision before the highest court of the land, the United States Supreme Court, in which Chief Justice Warren speaking for a unanimous bench of the Justices, forcefully and unequivocally declared segregation in Public Education to be unconstitutional and in violation of the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution; and

Whereas, many persons and groups of persons are now rushing to the forefront in an effort to claim the credit for having provided the basis on the

local level for this historic pronouncement of the United States Supreme Court; and

Whereas, because of this fact the record is about to be confused, and with the intent of avoiding this confusion and any further discrepancies in the record, we wish the following facts to be known in the City of Durham, in the State of North Carolina, and in These United States of America:

That prior to April 27, 1933, at a time when the NAACP was deemed radical by all but its members and almost subsersive by others and at a time when many Negroes avoided association with NAACP members and failed to support that organization because of its militant approach to the race problem; and at a time when life and limb of NAACP members were threatened by mob violence, C. O. Pearson and Cecil A. McCoy, attorneys of Durham, together with the active aid and support of L. E. Austin, publisher of the Carolina Times, all being then members of the NAACP, and with the legal assistance of W. H. Hastie, now a Judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, instituted the first educational suit engaged in by the NAACP, the purpose of which was to gain admittance of one Raymond Hocutt into the School of Pharmacy of the University of North Carolina;

And Whereas, it is our belief that in time of victory, credit should be placed where credit is due, and it being our firm belief that to C. O. Parson, Cecil A. McCoy and L. E. Austin this credit is due;

Now Therefore, Be It Resolved that we, here assembled, for the purpose of furthering and supporting the Fighting Fund for Freedom, publicly do recognize, commend, and acclaim the part played by these three men, products of our local community, in the inception of this long and difficult struggle for equal educational opportunities; and

Be It Further Resolved that a copy of this resolution be sent to each local branch of the North Carolina Conference of NAACP Branches, and to the National Office of the NAACP, with the request that the same be retained in their respective archives where all who care to look may see that when resolute men act with Christian Faith and courage in furtherance of a just cause, their efforts can be crowned with success in spite of all manner of violent opposition and seemingly insurmountable obstacles. This the 13th day of June 1954.

Ohio: Marc Wilcher, a realtor and broker of AKRON, has taken out a $500 life membership in the Association.

Pennsylvania: Applications for life membership in the NAACP continue to give impetus to the membership drive of the PHILADELPHIA branch. Two new subscriptions were recently received in the local branch office. Making partial payments of $100 each were the Citizens Republican Club of 15th and Lombard Streets, and Charles Chew, Jr., of Christian Street. Previously William Collins, Sr., of 16th Street had paid $100 on his life membership. Among other recent contributors to the campaign are Los Hermanos Club, $25; Whozits Club, $10; Frank Loescher, $10; Howell Brothers Chemical Laboratories, $10; Mrs. Lovette Tharpe, $25; and the South Carolina Progressive Club, $5.

The COLUMBIA AVENUE BUSINESSMEN of Philadelphia unanimously adopted a resolution applauding the NAACP for its achievements in furthering interracial understanding.

Text of the resolution, prompted by the recent Supreme Court decision and introduced by Atty. Joseph J. Cronin, forwarded to the branch is as follows:

"Whereas, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People achieved another and perhaps its greatest success in its quest for a more democratic America when on May 17,

1954, the United States Supreme Court unanimously ruled in favor of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People by outlawing segregation in our public school system; and

"Whereas, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has identified itself with worthwhile community causes — nationally and in our city—to promote the cause of Brotherly Love and interracial progress; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Columbia Avenue Business Men's Association go on record extending its sincere wishes for the continued success of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and offers its moral support and recognition to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People's democratic goals."

The Philadelphia branch is considering ways of putting an end to the "unethical" sales tactics of some local realtors who are fostering segregation by playing upon the fears and prejudices of home owners where Negro families have moved in. When a Negro family moves into a neighborhood, these realtors try to frighten other whites into an exodus.

A delegation of branch officials in June inquired into the charges of alleged discrimination at the local Naval Base.

Ten additional churches in Philadelphia have lined up in support of the local branch membership drive for 12,000 members: The New Central Baptist church, 22nd and Lombard, Rev. Augustus Habershaw; New Bethlehem Baptist, Rev. J. F. Scott; James Methodist, Rev. Henry Nichols; St. Barbabas, Rev. W. G. Thompson; Mt. Zion Methodist, Rev. R. B. Thompson; Reeve Memorial Presbyterian, Rev. George Ellison; Mt. Zion Baptist, Rev. C. Gregory; Vine Memorial Baptist, Rev. Leonard Carr; Faith Baptist, Rev. P. E. Evans; Tindley Temple Methodist, Rev. Noah Moore.

SCHOLARSHIP PRESENTATION—*Mrs. Fayette Taylor, chairman of the educational committee of the Boston branch, presents $200 Ball Scholarship to William Strickland, Boston Latin School graduate. Col. Larkland Hewitt, branch president, stands at right.*

■ A report on the life-membership drive as we go to press

Our Life Members

THE largest single gift to the NAACP from a Negro organzation was presented by the Links, Inc., in July, in the form of some fifty life memberships for the various local Links chapters. The presentation of checks totaling $26,850, representing the life membership payments, was made by Mrs. Daisy Lampkin of Pittsburgh at the Links' sixth annual assembly in Bluefield, West Virginia. Mrs. Lampkin is former program chairman of the Links and a board member of the National Association.

In her capacity as program chairman, Mrs. Lampkin had proposed to aid the National Association through purchase of life memberships by local Links chapters. This proposal was unanimously adopted by the Links at their fourth annual assembly in San Francisco in 1952. Shortly afterwards, the Los Angeles chapter became the first Links unit to purchase a life membership.

The contribution was accepted at Bluefield on behalf of the NAACP by Roy Wilkins, administrator, and Thurgood Marshall, special counsel. Others who participated in the program included President Stephen J. Wright of Bluefield State College, where the sessions were held, and Mrs. Bernice Hughes Martin, president of the Southern West Virginia chapter of the Links.

Among the additional 132 persons and organizations who made an initial or full payment on a life membership from January 1 to August 1 this year were a number of prominent Americans, several of them internationally known. To the roster of life members were added the names of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt; Richard Rodgers, songwriter who composed the music for a score of Broadway productions including "Oklahoma" and "South Pacific"; Mrs. Dorothy Schiff, publisher of the liberal daily, *The New York Post*; and California Governor Goodwin J. Knight. An initial life membership payment was made by James A. Michener, Pulitzer Prize-winning author of *Tales of the South Pacific* and other works of fiction; Representative Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr.; Richard L. Simon, co-founder of the New York book publishing house, Simon and Schuster; Actress Tallulah Bankhead; and Robert E. Sherwood, author of such noted plays as *There Shall Be No Night* and *Abe Lincoln in Illinois*.

NEW LIFE MEMBERS

Other new life members since the first of the year are Sadruddin Aga Khan, son of the famed potentate, Aga Khan; Mrs. Lillian M. Jackson, Baltimore, member NAACP Board of Directors and president of the

Baltimore branch and of the Maryland state conference of branches; Kelly Alexander, Charlotte, N. C., president of the North Carolina state conference and board member; Richard Graves, Democratic candidate for governor of California; Attorney Avrum K. Rifman, Baltimore; the Midnight Mystic Social Club, Mobile, Ala.; the late Judge Charles E. Toney, taken out by his widow, Mrs. Lily R. Toney, New York; Jean K. Green, Waban, Mass.; Louis Hellman, Boston; Clarence Adams, Dundalk, Md.; Edward R. Dudley, New York, national director of the Fight for freedom campaign; Presly Holiday, Washington, D. C.; the East Texas Woman's Auxiliary to the Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association; Schroders Meat Products Company, Rochester, N. Y.; A. Maceo Smith, board member, Dallas, Tex.; taken out for him by Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity; Mrs. Mary F. Ashley, Des Moines, Ia.; the Falstaff Brewing Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Bishop J. A. Hamlett, Kansas City, Kans.; Bishop Felix L. Lewis, Bakersfield, Calif.; Bishop W. Y. Bell, South Boston, Va., presiding bishop of the colored Methodist Episcopal Church; the Rev. I. H. Henderson, Kansas City, Kans.; Louis E. Martin, editor of the Chicago *Defender*; Dr. J. F. Evans, Los Angeles, Calif.; Mrs. Olivia Watkins Shaw, Kansas City, Mo.; Albert Maddox, Los Angeles; Dr. Albert I. Green, Waban, Mass.; the Mississippi Regional Council of Negro Leadership; the New York *Amsterdam News* Welfare Fund; Bravell M. Nesbitt, Elizabeth, N. J.; the Rev. Samuel N. McCain, Jr., Hawaii; Mrs. Wilbur Halyard, Milwaukee, Wis.; William Sherrill, New York; George A. Beavers, Los Angeles; Robert L. Gibson, Roanoke, Va.; Dr. Maurice F. Rabb, Louisville, Ky.; Charles G. Gomillion, Tuskegee, Ala.; and the New Jersey State Medical Association.

INITIAL PAYMENTS

Since January 1 an initial payment on a life membership has been made by Dr. Channing H. Tobias, New York, chairman of the board of directors; John G. Lewis, Baton Rouge, La., board member and grand master of the Louisiana Prince Hall Masons; Thurgood Marshall, New York special counsel; Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, Atlanta, co-chairman of the Life Membership Campaign Committee and president of Atlanta's Morehouse College; the Arkansas Teachers Association; Mrs. Joseph Kaplan, Newton Centre, Mass.; George R. Willis, Fresno, Calif.; Judge Thomas Dickens, New York; Bishop Edgar A. Love, Baltimore; Alphat Chi Sigma chapter of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Jackson, Miss.; Mrs. Victoria Bourne-Vanneck of News Press Service, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Dunbar McLaurin, New York.

Attorney Irving Marish, New York; Miss Rose Morgan, St. Albans, N. Y.; Mrs. Rose Inez Gumbs, New York; Mrs. Ruby Johnson, New York; Mrs. Ruth Ellington James, New York, a staff members of the Fight for Freedom campaign; Theodore Berry, Cincinnati (O.) Councilman and member National NAACP board of directors; Abraham Goldhagen, Cincinnati; Mr.

and Mrs. George Gordon, Springfield, Mass.; Thomas Johnson, Portland, Ore.; Mrs. Margaret Smith, Cincinnati; Milton S. Kronheim, Washington, D. C.; Walter S. Houston, Cincinnati; Mr. and Mrs. Frank R. DeLuca, New York; Tiny Bradshaw, Cincinnati; M. Stewart Thompson, Detroit; the E. B. Koonce Mortuary, Inc., St. Louis, Mo.; the Loyal Buddies of Miami, Inc., Miami, Fla.; Bishop Felix L. Lewis, Bakersfield, Calif.; South Hoover Hospital, Los Angeles; James Lewis, Washington, D. C.; Fred L. Goldman, Kansas City, Mo.; the Rev. John W. Williams, Kansas City, Mo.;

MORE INITIAL PAYMENTS

Mrs. Juanita Jewel Craft, Dallas, Tex.; Mrs. Dick Foster, Dallas; Barksdale Brown, Los Angeles; Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Hill, Los Angeles; Dr. George Paine, Boston, Mass.; Morton S. Grossman, Chestnut Hill, Mass.; Epsilon Tau Lambda chapter of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Hempstead, Tex.; the Rev. O. D. Dempsey, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Dr. G. W. Hawkins, Miami, Fla.; Dr. Beverly V. Baranco, Jr., Baton Rouge, La.; George C. Gordon, Springfield, Mass.; Bondon Laboratories, Madison, Ark.; the Baptist Educational and Missionary Convention of South Carolina; the General State Baptist Association of Florida, Inc., Miami, Fla.; Dr. R. Stewart Randall, Washington, D. C.; Miss Golda Krolik, Detroit, Mich.; James Harvey, Jersey City, N. J.; the Mississippi Dental Society; the Pharmaceutical Association of Mississippi;

Dr. Joseph A. Berry, Tuskegee, Ala. and member of NAACP Board of Directors; Dr. Myra Logan, New York; Mrs. Rosemarie Gaines, New York; the Bower Bridge Club, Inc., New York; George G. Smith, Los Angeles; W. L. Stevens, Los Angeles; Mrs. Poppy Cannon White, New York; Mill Olivia Stanford, New York; Clio Art Club, Kansas City, Mo.; Sergeant Joseph F. Laine, Louisville, P. J. Taylor, Los Angeles; Paul R. Williams, Los Angeles; H. B. Law, Chicago; Junior Leaguers, Inc., Newark, N. J.; Lowell C. Moore, Los Angeles; Bernard L. Cohen, Brookline, Mass.; John T. Lane, Boston, Mass.; A. M. Holman, Chicago; the Rev. Arthur A. Peters, Los Angeles; the Rev. E. A. Anderson, Los Angeles; Mrs. Richard J. Walsh, Parkasie, Pa.; Mrs. Flo Thornley, New York; Dr. Malvin Proctor, New York; Alfred Bloomingdale, Los Angeles; Dr. Leon B. Hainey, New York; Miss Bobbie Branche, New York; the North Carolina state conference of branches; Mrs. Charles G. Gomillion, Tuskegee, Ala.; the Tuskegee (Ala.) Civil Association; and Iota Omega chapter of Omega Psi Phi, Tuskegee, Ala.

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College and School News

Dr. Buell G. Gallagher, president of City College, delivered the commencement address to the 131 graduating medical students of the STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK's College of Medicine at New York City. Dr. George Edmund Haynes, chief consultant for Africa of the World's Committee, YMCA, and lecturer at City College brough greetings from the Board of Trustees of the State University of New York.

■

Dr. B. R. Brazeal, academic dean and professor of economics at MOREHOUSE COLLEGE, attended the First Quadrennial Convocation of Christian Colleges which met at Denrison university in Granville, Ohio, June 20-24. Dr. Brazeal served as a resource leader for the Seminar.

Dean Brazeal also attended concurrent meetings of the Association of American Baptist Educational Institutions and was elected vice-president of this body.

The first group of scholarship awards totalling 35,115 was made to 103 boys and girls in 24 states and the District of Columbia for the academic year 1954-1955 by the NATIONAL SCHOLARSHIP SERVICE AND FUND FOR NEGRO STUDENTS, INC., of New York City, according to an anouncement of Dr. Robert C. Weaver, chairman of the agency's board of trustees of the supplementary scholarship fund. The students will enroll or are enrolled at 59 different colleges and universities in 19 states. The awards range from $100 to $400.

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for Negro students to obtain higher education in interracial colleges and universities, the awards will bridge the gap between $48,200 in college and other scholarships won by the students and the students' total financial needs.

■

THE NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY's publication, *Whetstone*, second quarter, 1954, is an educational issue discussing the financial problems of students and how to solve them.

■

Waldemar Kaemffert, science editor of *The New York Times*, has been elected to receive the 1954 Kalinga Prize, awarded annually by the UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS, for his distinguished career in science writing. The award will be made by Dr. Luther Evans, director-general of UNESCO, at a ceremony to be held in Paris in September.

In June UNESCO released the English edition of a pamphlet entitled "The Ecumenical Movement and the Racial Problem" as the second in a new series of reports giving the position of five major religions on the question of racial discrimination.

■

President David Dallas of BENNETT COLLEGE was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by Syracuse university in June. This is Dr. Jones' third honorary degree: others having been given him by Wesleyan and Howard universities.

■

Dr. Harold D. West, president of MEHARRY MEDICAL COLLEGE, has received a check for $10,000 from the Meharry Alumni Association to be applied to the purchase of equip-

ment for the recently completed Alumni Hall. The presestation was made by Dr. D. T. Rolfe, executive secretary of the association.

Alumni Hall was made possible by a previous contribution of $2,000,000 by Meharry alumni. It is a multipurpose building serving primarily as a refectory and recreation center.

■

Gus T. Ridgel, B. S. in business administration from LINCOLN UNIVERSITY (Mo.), has been granted a Ford and Fulbright fellowship at the same time to do a predoctoral dissertation on "Industrial Relations and Textile Industries of Bombay, India." Mr. Ridgel is a candidate for the Ph.D. degree at the University of Wisconsin.

More than thirty boys and girls attended Lincoln's second annual summer music camp held on the campus. The programs featured band, choir, soloists, and vocal numbers.

Lincoln reports an increase of ten percent in its summer school enroliment. President Sherman Scruggs served as a consultant on a travel seminar in the Eastern Mediterranean countries this summer. The invitation was issued by the San Francisco State College of San Francisco, California.

■

The WILLIAM PENN INSTITUTE (Philadelphia) enrolled two of the youngest students ever to attend its classes in its summer session. The students, both fourteen-years old, are Francena Hill and Phyllis Archer. Both girls took typing and academic subjects.

■

Joseph Anderson Kennedy of Atlanta, Georgia, a junior at Morehouse, has been awarded a scholar-

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ship for study and travel in Europe by THE EXPERIMENT IN INTERNATIONAL LIVING, Putney, Vermont, according to an announcement by the Experiment's Atlanta representative, Dr. J. F. Summersette of CLARK COLLEGE.

Experiment groups consist of about ten people who live in the same community for the first four weeks of the summer as members of separate families where there are young people of their own age. While Mr. Kennedy's headquarters will be in Norwich, England, he will also visit in France, Italy, and Switzerland.

■

Gaganvihari L. Mehta, India's ambassador to the United States and Mexico, was speaker at FISK UNIVERSITY's 80th annual commencement exercise. He addressed the graduating class on the subject, "Democracy and Educational Ideals" and at the same time outlined briefly India's five year plan of economic development.

The Eleventh Annual Institute of Race Relations at Fisk, June 28-July 10, centered its discussions around the theme "Meeting the Challenge of Integration."

■

Second session of ALBANY STATE COLLEGE's summer school began July 19; the first session closed July 17. The Atlanta Life Insurance Company recently made a $50 gift to the college athletic department. R. H. Simmons, head of the science department, contributed an article to the July issue of *Turtox News*, a trade magazine published by the General Biological Supply House of Chicago. Mrs. A. T. Clark, instructor in the Hazard Practice School, was awarded a scholarship by the University of Oslo for summer

study in Norway.

Bishop Bertram Woyle delivered the Albany State commencement address to 83 graduates and a large audience.

William H. Dennis is Albany's new president, replacing Dr. Aaron Brown. William Shropshire also replaces Julius Lockett as college comptroller.

■

Summer session enrollment at FLORIDA A AND M UNIVERSITY reached a record high of 2,078, which exceeds the previous high by 16. Statistics wise women outnumber men two to one: 1,345 women in attendance as against 733 men.

Third annual FA&M Economic and resource education workshop opened in June with a full enrollment and a stimulating curricula.

More than 50 coaches from three states attended the tenth annual FAMU football and basketball coaching clinic held on the campus in June.

■

The Brooklyn Catholic Interracial Council, on July 2, presented two checks totalling $550 to the 1954 campaign of the UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND. The checks were presented to W. J. Trent, Jr. executive director of the Fund.

■

The 18th annual Ministers' Institute, the 17th Women's Missionary Training Conference, and the 4th Bible Youth Camp were held at SHAW UNIVERSITY on June 7.

■

Reverend Bishop Marshall Reed of the Detroit area of the Methodist church delivered the commencement address at DILLARD UNIVERSITY in June. Dillard welcomed Emperor Haile Selassie on June 24 during his

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■

Commencement speaker at TALLADEGA COLLEGE's 87th exercises was Dr. Arthur McGiffert, president of Chicago Theological Seminary.

Dr. Robert Thornton, dean of instruction, was one of five visiting professors at the University of Michigan's college professors' workshop June 21-July 9 held in Ann Arbor.

■

VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE was host during the summer to teen-age homemaking students, the Virginia Association of New Farmers of America, the second annual workshop for supervisors of cadet teachers, the farm mechanics, the workshop in health and physical education, and the annual building service conference.

■

Liberarian ambassador Clarence Simpson addressed the 183 graduates of MORGAN STATE COLLEGE in June. English instructor Richard Long spent the summer in Europe visiting centers of culture, attending conferences, and studying.

■

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■

Bernice Brown Cronkhite was commencement at SPELMAN COLLEGE in June. Julia Dosumu-Johnson of Monrovia, Liberia, won the Jerome award, $50, for creative achievement. Lola Scott won the Arnett scholarship for the junior who excelled in scholarship and possessed high qualities of character and personality.

■

Mrs. Josephine Love, Spelman '33, of Detroit, Michigan, was elected to the presidency of the Na-

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tional Spelman College Alumnae Association at the annual business meeting of this group on June 5. She succeeded Mrs. Ernestine Brazeal of Atlanta, who had held the office for the preceding four years. There are more than 1,000 active members of this Association.

■

The second annual conference of African Students in the Americas met at LINCOLN UNIVERSITY (Pa.) June 26-28. Moses B. Kamara of Sierra Leone was elected new executive secretary. George Boateng of Kumasi, Gold Coast, Africa, was elected president. The All African Students Union of the Americas is an organization of African students who are matriculating in colleges and universities in the United States and Canada.

■

Dr. Kenneth Holland, president of the Institute of International Education, was ATLANTA UNIVERSITY'S commencement speaker. Sixty-nine degrees were awarded by President Rufus Clement: 10 in the graduate school of arts and sciences; 22 in the graduate school of social work; 10 in the graduate school of library service; 26 in the graduate school of education; and 1 in the graduate school of business administration.

More women are bent on being educated than men, at least that is what is indicated in the enrollment figures at the Atlanta university summer school released by registrar Paul Clifford. Of the 1,309 who registered for the summer session, 856 are women and 453 are men. In addition there are 73 pupils in the laboratory school of the graduate school of education. The students come from 25 states, the District of Columbia, Africa, India, and Japan.

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OBERLIN COLLEGE

(*Continued from page* 396)

give blood to blood banks for the outmoded and currently untrue reason that "the White folks will only pour it out, anyway," he is refusing to accept the very progress which he earnestly and prayerfully seeks. These failures all arise in part from a mistaken belief that "the White folks" are in unanimous accord, that they have no problems to whose solution "the Negro" can contribute. "White folks" in ever increasing numbers are rejecting this notion. "The Negro" *must* follow suit.

Book Review

MEDICAL PIONEER

***Doctor Dan: Pioneer in American Surgery.* By Helen Buckler. With Photographs. Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1954. XVIII+381pp. $5.00.**

American scholarship has singularly vindicated itself in the case of Helen Buckler's magnificent biography of Daniel Hale Williams, the Negro surgeon who founded Provident Hospital in Chicago and who in suturing the pericardium of one James Cornish (on July 9, 1893) became the first man ever successfully to operate on the human heart. For what Miss Buckler has so competently done after nine years spent gathering the scattered remnants of this fascinating and courageous story makes more than just a book.

It brings to the forefront of the annals of American medicine a figure whose towering humanity adds honor to an honorable profession. It illuminates the codes of a social milieu which itself invites serious and extended analysis (for example, the sophisticated slave-dealing among *cafe-au-lait* elites such as led the wealthy, light-skinned Mrs. Blake to "nurture" and educate her daughter Kitty Mae—of Dutch-Yankee ancestry—to marry the white lawyer of her parents' choice. Mrs. Blake simply would not have her daughter marry Daniel Williams—a man associated with Negroes by blood and sympathy). And it presents in bold relief a telling side light on that most accomplished of socio-political time servants: Booker T. Washington.

"Doctor Dan," as Daniel Hale Williams became known first to his intimate associates and thereafter to all who knew and spoke of him, was born at Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania, on January 18, 1856. His parents, Daniel Williams, Jr., and Sarah Price Williams, were among the free Negroes of mixed lineage who contributed greatly to the cause of abolitionism. At the age of twelve he was on his own: his father had died of quick consumption when little Dan was 11, whereupon his mother immediately developed into a footloose spendthrift who helped her son only in using the money he gave her after he became a practicing physician. His first and only regular occupation before he became interested in medicine was barbering, his father's trade. Books, music, and one Ida Williams—the white girl whose basso-voiced father intervened when he heard of her interest in Dan—were his first and enduring loves. The money for his training at Chicago Medical College he borrowed from his paternalistic friend and employer Charles H. Anderson; the impetus and encouragement came from white Dr. Henry Palmer, himself a surgeon of distinction. He found, at 42, a marriage mate in Alice Johnson, the unnamed natural daughter of the famous sculptor, Chevalier Moses Jacob Ezekiel. When he died in August 1931 his body—thanks to a

placeseeking, envious enemy, George Hall—was laid to rest in an unmarked grave.

Professionally, Doctor Dan was a craftsman who loved and mastered his craft. He was furthermore a trailblazer of unbounded vision. The idea that became Provident Hospital stemmed from his determination to provide a training place which would be available to colored nurses and physicians. It was his sense of dedication, coupled with the yeasty creed of his forebears ("Far better it is for us to do with plainer food and less finery and carefully cultivate the minds . . .") that guided him to new discoveries in internal surgery at a time when most of the authorities in this art frowned on opening the abdominal cavity. Encouragement bred of success led him to extend his interests; hence at the invitation of President Cleveland's Secretary of State Walter Gresham he accepted the job as Surgeon General of Freedman's Hospital.

But he who knew so well the human anatomy reckoned without reservations for the capriciousness of human nature: its over-weening pride, its jealousies, and its insatiable greed for recognition. Power-obsessed men limited in every capacity save venal ambition and studied obseqiousness succeeded in undermining this modest man. They envied him his post at Freedman's Hospital—which he improved immensely. When he resigned the Freedman job, trouble followed him to Chicago, and a succession of changing attitudes and conditions eventually drove him from Provident Hospital. He whose calling naturally made him meticulous in all things they called crabbed. He whose biological heritage flowed from three strains they termed color-struck. Even the plain facts of his last will and testament, bequeathing the NAACP, Howard and Meharry Medical Schools, the colored YMCA in Washington, $8,000, $5,000, and $2,000 respectively, stand to repudiate charges that he was

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disloyal to the Negro struggle.

His grave in Graceland Cemetery is unmarked, but all else of interest about him Helen Buckler has restored. Never was biographer more devoted to her subject or subject more worthy of research. She has uncovered his notes and rendered the scenes at his great operations with remarkable, dramatic skill. But most of all she has brought to the life he lived and the era in which he lived it an understanding mind which puts a question:

". . . And who knows of the Negro who was 'always free'? Yet he existed in numbers both North and South from earliest times—propertied, cultured, of global outlook. Who knows of the many white women who chose to carry darker husbands and lived happily ever after? But more especially, who knows the Negro not as a type but as an individual, not as victim, or as conqueror, but as an infinitely varied, infinitely interesting mixture of strength and weakness, even as you and I? And who knows how bitter is the struggle, not between Negro and white, but between Negro and Negro, inside the segregation camp of racial discrimination?"

HENRY F. WINSLOW.

LIFE MEMBERSHIP—*Father Theodore Gibson, Miami branch president, smiles as he receives initial payment on NAACP life membership from Dr. J. A. Finlayson (right), president of the General Baptist Convention of Florida.* BOTTOM: *Officers and members of the Dallas, Texas, youth council.*

THEY BACK THE FIGHT WITH DOLLARS—*Dr. James Levy (center), president of the Cleveland, Ohio, branch presents a check for* $811.77 *to NAACP executive secretary Walter White at the Dallas convention in presence of former Cleveland branch president Dr. N. K. Christopher.* BOTTOM: *NAACP Night at the* 6th *annual assembly of the Links, Inc., on July* 16 *in Bluefield, W. Va., as organization contributes* $26,850 *to the NAACP. From left, Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel; Mrs. Daisy Lampkin, who originated the project and made the presentation; Mrs. Margaret Hawkins, Philadelphia, national president of the Links; and Roy Wilkins, NAACP administrator.*

LEGAL DIRECTORY

The following directory of some of the many lawyers known to us is carried in response to numerous inquiries from readers desiring to contact attorney outside their home towns. The Crisis maintains no legal bureau, and the N.A.A.C.P. handles only cases involving color discrimination, segregation or denial of citizen rights.

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